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The Health of Norwich

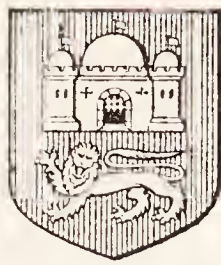


1969



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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1969

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Health Committee

(As at 31st December, 1969)

Lord Mayor:

ALDERMAN MRS. J. R. GRIFFITHS, J.P.

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. G. RICHARDS, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR R. C. FROSTICK, M.A., LL.B.

Members:

Alderman MRS. R. E. HARDY, J.P.

Councillor F. G. ASHWORTH

„ W. KNIGHT, F.A.L.P.A.

„ E. PRITCHARD

„ I. T. STUTTAFORD, M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND.,
D.Obst. R.C.O.G.

Co-opted Members:

A. E. WALKER, M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND.

A. S. WOOLSTONE, M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND.

Representatives of the Norwich Local Medical Committee

P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG.

Representative of the Norwich Executive Council

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(As at 31st December, 1969)

Medical and Dental Staff:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer
J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer
D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officers in Department
Maternity and Child Welfare Services
(Vacant)

School Health Service

STEPHANIE A. LAING, M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H., D.C.H.
(to 30th June, 1969)

Medical Officers in Department
MARGARET L. E. CHASTENEY, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. ENG.,
L.R.C.P. LOND., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.
(to 14th December, 1969)

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B. B'HAM., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.A.

Principal School Dental Officer
P. I. CHRISTENSEN, B.D.S., L.D.S.
(from 1st January, 1969)

School Dental Officers
A. M. WILSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
(to 2nd February, 1969)
J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Edin.)
R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.(Glasgow)
(3 vacancies)

6 Dental Surgery Assistants
(3 vacancies)

Chest Physician (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board until 31st March, 1969)
P. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.(Lond.), M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.),
M.R.C.P.(Lond.)

Nursing and Allied Staffs:

Health Education Organiser:
MISS J. EVA, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Diploma in Social Studies (Dist.) (Lond.)

Assistant Health Education Organiser

Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS D. B. BOXER, S.R.N., S.C.M. M.T.D., H.V., Queen's Nurse

Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer
MISS J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Queen's Nurse

19 Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses,
including Tuberculosis Health Visitor
(5.75 Equivalent vacancies)

6 Health Visitors Assistants

15 Domiciliary Midwives (including 1 Senior Nurse)
(2 vacancies)

16 District Nurses (including 1 Senior Nurse)

2 Bathing Attendants (full-time equivalent)

School Health Assistant

Home Help Organiser
MISS M. L. HOLDWAY

Assistant Home Help Organiser
Home Helps—the equivalent of 100 whole-time
(16 vacancies)

Chiropody Service
Chief Chiropodist:
E. C. COMBER, L.Ch., H.Ch.D.

Chiropodists (part-time) equivalent of 2·4 whole-time
(0·8 equivalent vacancies)

Foot Hygiene Attendants Part-time
Equivalent to 3·1 Whole-time

2 Home Advisors

Speech Therapists
1 Whole-time, 1 Part-time

Part-time Physiotherapist

Public Analyst
ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., (Part-time)

Mental Health Staff:

Mental Welfare Officers
F. J. POND (Senior)
3 Whole-time

Adult Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Deputy Supervisor, 5 Assistants (2 Male, 3 Female)
Junior Training Centre
1 Supervisor, 1 Assistant Supervisor
4 Nursery Class Attendants (Part-time)

Ambulance Staff:

2 Section Leaders, 28 Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic,
1 Apprentice Mechanic

Public Health Inspectorate:

Chief Public Health Inspector:
J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:
C. D. DARLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (to 1.9.69)
A. G. WELCH, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (from 10.11.69)

10 Inspectors
(including 1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Food Hygiene) and
1 Senior Public Health Inspector (Smoke Control)
(1 vacancy)

4 Trainee Public Health Inspectors
(2 vacancies)

3 Authorised Meat Inspectors

1 Cleansing Inspector, 2 Cleansing Assistants
2 Technical Assistants (Temporary)

Administrative Staff:

Senior Administrative Assistant:

K. H. CAMPLING, D.M.A., A.R.S.H.

Administrative Assistant:

A. D. HOLDER, D.M.A.

(to 31st March, 1969)

R. L. BINDMAN, C.P.A.(Edin.)

(from 16th June, 1969)

30 Clerks

(including 1 Temporary Post)

7 Shorthand Typists

Weights and Measures Staff:

Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures

G. H. PERKS, M.I.W.M.A.

2 Inspectors, 2 Trainees, 1 Clerk/Assistant,
1 Clerk/Typist

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in presenting the Statutory Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Norwich for the year 1969, being the 79th such Annual Report.

Population

I noted in the 1967 Report that the trend over a number of years for the population to decrease had apparently altered and an increase had occurred and this was evident also in 1968. In 1969, however, it would appear that the old trend has re-appeared and the population fell to 118,800 from 118,940 in the previous year.

Births

There were 1,865 live births during the year compared with 1,878 in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate at 16·49 compares with that of England and Wales of 16·3. This is interesting in view of the fact that this area has a higher proportion of old folk than many areas in England.

The percentage of illegitimate live births this year to total live births is 10·62 compared with the national average of 8·4. You will recall the figure for last year was 10·92, or nearly 11%. The national figure in 1968 was 8·5. As I mentioned last year, a proportion of these “illegitimate” births are to those in stable unions.

Infant Deaths

It is pleasant to be able to record that the infant mortality rate, that useful index of the health of the community, again fell. The figure for the year 1969 was 15 per thousand live births which compares with the England and Wales figure of 18·1 and with last year's figure of 16·51. How different this is from the state of affairs of 100 years ago when by the end of a year one fifth of the babies of Norwich born in that year would have died. The following extract (i) is of interest.

“Among those counties which may generally be described as agricultural counties, Norfolk enjoys the unenviable notoriety of shewing the highest rate of infant mortality. Among the twenty large English towns specially dealt with by the Registrar-General, Norwich holds a very similar position. During the nine years 1870-8, the deaths of infants under one year in Norwich have averaged 191 per 1000 of the births registered within the city; in other words nearly 20 per cent of the children born have died before completing one year of age. The average rate of infant mortality during this period in the twenty large towns was 174 per 1,000 births, and in London the proportion did not exceed 160 per 1,000 . . . There does not appear to be

(i) *The Lancet*—8th March, 1879.

any satisfactory reason why of 1,000 children born in Norwich 191 died under one year of age or 31 more than of 1,000 born in London. It is true that a few of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and in Leicester, infant mortality during the past nine years has even exceeded the high rate in Norwich . . . Small comfort can be derived from the fact that this rate of infant mortality is exceeded in such towns as Liverpool, Leeds and Leicester, while on the other hand we have the example of Portsmouth where the infant death rate in the nine years in question did not exceed 144 per 1,000.”

In 1900 the Medical Officer of Health reported that the figure had fallen to 178·25 which was still in excess of that of the 33 great towns. Looking at that report we find the certified causes of deaths of children dying under one year as set out below:—

Abscess	2	Infantile Jaundice ..	1
Aphthae	1	Inward Fits	1
Asthenia	25	Imperfect Development ..	1
Acute Nephritis	1	Laryngismus	1
Atrophy	2	Malnutrition	3
Bronchitis	36	Marasmus	64
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	25	Measles	2
Cardiac Syncope	4	Meningitis	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	8	Mesenteric Disease ..	2
Convulsions	71	Pneumonia	4
Cyanosis	2	Premature Birth	70
Debility from Birth ..	36	Paralysis	1
Diarrhoea	112	Phimosis	1
Diphtheria	1	Rickets	1
Enteritis	4	Stomatitis	2
Enteric Catarrh	1	Tuberculosis	
Epilepsy	1	Abdominal	3
Gangrene	1	Enteritis	1
Gastro Intestinal Catarrh	1	Meningitis	3
Hypertrophy of Liver ..	1	Pulmonary	10
Hydrocephalus	2	Tonsillitis	1
Immaturity	1	Whooping Cough	14
Intussusception	1	Want of Vitality	1

A number of these causes are interesting in the light of the health of the community of today. 17 infants dying from Tuberculosis, in the first year of life, and 64 from Marasmus may ring strange in the ears of the present generation but they were certainly very real facts 70 years ago. It is also interesting to speculate why Phimosis of itself should have caused an infant death! The Report goes on to record “Nineteen of the deaths were uncertified” i.e., the certificate of death was not signed by a medical practitioner.

It is also of interest to note that at the time the population was less than it is today being approximately 115,000 but there were 3,250 births which compares with 1,865 in 1969. 70 infants died from premature birth and whilst the total number of premature births in 1900 is not known, we do know that last year there were 119 premature live births of which 13 died. The Report for 1900 goes on to say "I have again to point out how discreditable it is to the State to lose a single subject without being furnished with a properly attested medical certificate of the cause of death." I am sure it is being unfair to suggest from this statement that the writer implied it was all right for a baby or a person to die as long as he was covered by a medical certificate of cause of death!

It is interesting to look at the Infant Mortality rate of the City in relation to other regions of England and Wales and to other towns. The table below shows the rate by regions.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1969
RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

England and Wales, Standard Regions.

England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0
North	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.3
North West	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.1
East Midland	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.1
West Midland	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.2
East Anglia	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.5
South East	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3
South West	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.1
Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.2

When one looks at towns, a table exists which shows the rate for County Boroughs where the population is over 200,000, it is interesting to note that of the twenty one towns in only one instance is the infant mortality rate in the fifteens, four are in the sixteens, and in fact twelve of these towns have a rate in excess of twenty. Two have recorded rates for 1969 of 29.3 and 29.0 respectively. Doubtless there are special local factors influencing these high rates.

Lest anyone becomes complacent, I would remind you that our rate of 15 and the England and Wales rate of 18 is bettered by a number of countries. I give below some infant mortality death rates from different parts of the world and the lowest rate is apparently still achieved by Sweden at 12.9. (This is the figure for 1967, the latest figure which I can trace.) Following hard on Sweden's heels is The Netherlands who last year achieved a rate of 13.2. It is

interesting that some European countries are still in the 50's and 60's and that our very progressive cousins across the Atlantic have only achieved a rate of 20·7 (U.S.A.) and 22·0 (Canada 1967) respectively.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BORN(i)						YEAR	
						1968	1969
America							
United States	..	..	..	..		21·7	20·7
Canada	..	..	..	..		22·0 (1967)	
Europe							
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..		28·3	
Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	..		22·1	
Denmark	..	..	..	..		16·4	
Finland	..	..	..	..		14·0	13·9
France	..	..	..	..		20·4	19·7
Germany							
Eastern Germany	..	..	..	..		20·2	20·1
Federal Republic	..	..	..	..		22·8	23·4
Hungary	..	..	..	..		35·8	35·5
Ireland	..	..	..	..		21·0	20·6
Netherlands	..	..	..	..		13·6	13·2
Norway	..	..	..	..		14·6 (1966)	
Poland	..	..	..	..		33·4	34·4
Portugal	..	..	..	..		61·1	
Romania	..	..	..	..		59·5	54·9
Spain (ii)	..	..	..	..		24·2	21·8
Sweden	..	..	..	..		12·9 (1967)	
Switzerland	..	..	..	..		16·1	
United Kingdom							
England and Wales	..	..	..	..		18·3	18·0
Northern Ireland	..	..	..	..		24·0	

- (i) *World Health Statistics Report Vol. 23, No. 6, 1970.*
- (ii) Excluding children born alive, but dead before registration of their birth, i.e. within 24 hours in Spain.

Abortion Act, 1967

This Act became law on 27th April, 1968, and consequently in 1969 we have had the first full year's working of it. This shows there were a total of 54,157 legally performed abortions carried

out in England and Wales during last year. These were approximately equally divided between married and single women. The age distribution is given in the following three tables relating firstly to single women, married and widowed, divorced etc.

Single

Under 16 years	..	..	..	..	1,232
16—19	..	..	..	..	8,458
20—34	..	..	..	..	14,570
35—44	..	..	..	..	472
45+	..	..	..	..	8
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	558
All Ages	..	..	..	..	25,298

Married

Under 16 years	..	..	..	..	—
16—19	..	..	..	..	274
20—34	..	..	..	..	14,801
35—44	..	..	..	..	8,154
45+	..	..	..	..	263
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	537
All Ages	..	..	..	..	24,029

Widowed, Divorced, Separated

Under 16 years	..	..	..	..	—
16—19	..	..	..	..	77
20—34	..	..	..	..	3,379
35—44	..	..	..	..	1,073
45+	..	..	..	..	25
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	113
All Ages	..	..	..	..	4,667

There were a small number (163 to be precise) where the marital status of the woman was not given. The figures for Norwich for 1968, the last year for which they are available, are as follows;

a total of 68 legally induced abortions to Norwich residents of whom 36 were to married women and 24 to single women and 8 unspecified. The age distribution is given below:

LEGALLY INDUCED ABORTIONS, 1968					
Norwich County Borough					
Age Distribution					
Age Group					Number
Under 16 years	..	..	..	..	2
16—19	..	..	..	..	9
20—34	..	..	..	..	40
35—44	..	..	..	..	14
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					68
					—

The place of operation is given in the following table:

Home Region					
N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	54
Non N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Other Region					
N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Non N.H.S. Hospital	..	..	..	..	11
					—
					68
					—

At a private professional meeting held in Norwich on the 8th October, 1969 to consider the Abortion Act I commented on the increase, over recent years, in the number of pregnancies of young girls and showed certain tables, two of which I append below. Although the most recent reference in the tables is to 1967 I think they are still of interest. I am sure most people will share my view that it is an appalling fact that 1 in 24 of all girls, aged 17 years, in England and Wales in 1967 became pregnant and of these pregnancies one third are illegitimate. The figures for other ages are also set out in the second table.

MATERNITIES 1967, ENGLAND AND WALES

Age at which Birth occurred	No. of girls in Age Group in 000's	Total Maternities	Proportion of girls Pregnant	Illegitimate Maternities	Proportion of Illegitimate Maternities
15	318	1,009	1 in 300	1,003	$\div 100\%$
16	327	4,932	1 in 60	2,668	1 in 2
17	343	13,929	1 in 24	4,788	1 in 3
18	359	25,697	1 in 14	6,299	1 in 4
19	394	39,423	1 in 10	6,891	1 in 6
15-19 yrs.	1,741	84,990	1 in 20	21,649	1 in 4

MATERNITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN GIRLS AGED 13 TO 15 YEARS

Average Age yrs.	1948 to 1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
15	182	309	393	601	731	929	984	901	970	1,068	1,009
14	39	62	78	98	133	192	174	172	170	193	194
13	6	10	10	15	23	19	22	15	23	27	30

Deaths

These numbered 1,486 for the year which compares with 1,528 for the preceding year. This gives a death rate, adjusted, of 11.51 which compares with the England and Wales figure of 11.8.

Accidental Deaths

A total of 26 accidental deaths were recorded during the year. The table on page 25 gives a split of this by each sex and rough groupings by type of injury etc.

It is interesting to note that road traffic accidents accounted for 10 deaths. This compares with the figures for previous years as shown below:

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
14	17	22	19	15

Health Visitor Attachment

Having run a pilot scheme for two years the Health Visitors were all attached to family doctors as from the 1st March, 1969. Obviously the degree of attachment varies and in some instances is somewhat tenuous, but in the majority of practices a close liaison has been built up between the doctors and their attached Health Visitor. It is interesting to note that some of the doctors, who were not initially convinced of the value of attachment, have since changed their opinion.

Infectious Diseases

This year there were no deaths from infectious diseases which compares with 18 in the preceding year and the figure of 8 for 1967.

It is perhaps of interest to recall that recently the first case of Cholera in England and Wales for very many years was reported. Cholera first reached these shores via Europe from an outbreak in Bengal in 1817 and the first case occurred on British soil in Sunderland in 1831 and the epidemic of that year was responsible for some 22,000 deaths in England and Wales. There were subsequent serious outbreaks in 1854 and 1866. The outbreak of 1854 was responsible for 11,000 deaths of which 193 occurred in Norwich making a total of 381 deaths for Norfolk. The 1866 outbreak caused 14,000 odd deaths of which 15 occurred in Norfolk. The figures for Norwich I could not trace. This state of affairs is not to be wondered at when one reads of the sanitary conditions which existed at that time. "A Report (i) on Norwich 1850" contains the following extracts:

“In the Half-Moon-Yard in St. Peter’s, Southgate, there was a case of cholera. The houses in the yard are 13 or 14 in number. The people get water for all purposes from the river, and the drainage from privies and a slaughter-house fall into the stream at the same point from whence the water is taken.”

“Coffin-Yard, St. Swithin’s. The first cases of cholera in the city last year were in this yard. A mother and son died in one house, and the total deaths in the yard were nine. The people obtain water from the river close by.”

(i) The Report to the General Board of Health on Norwich 1850.

A recent pronouncement that cholera was unlikely to gain a foothold in this country today underlines the tremendous difference existing between the sanitary conditions of those years and of the present day.

Fluoridation of Water

In compliance with Circular 1/70 paragraph 8(c) of the Department of Health and Social Security, I have to report that no action was taken by the Council on the fluoridation of the public water supply. Members will, however, recall that the recommendation to adjust the fluoride content of the water to 1 p.p.m. has been rejected by this Council on some 5 occasions.

Environmental Health

The facts relating to environmental health are given in Section 6 beginning on page 80.

Housing

The determined drive as set out in the current five-year programme 1967-1972 to rid Norwich of unfit houses continues and during the year, in accordance with the programme, 696 houses were represented in six areas. In addition 42 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses and 19 undertakings were accepted not to relet dwellings. Closing orders were made on 20 separate dwellings with underground rooms. Last year I mentioned the importance of the older housing stock of the city being improved to prevent them developing into unfit houses and thus perpetuating slum clearance programmes. I make no apology for mentioning this again and it is interesting to note that during the year 313 applications for improvement grants were approved, being divided:

Discretionary	..	..	272
Standard	..	..	41

Noise

During the year as shown on page 88,37 complaints relating to noise were dealt with by the Department. The various causes are shown on page 88; of the 37, 14 concerned the use of pneumatic drills.

There is no excuse whatsoever for the use of pneumatic drills that have not a “muffler” fitted. It is true to say that there is a feeling amongst the operatives that they are less efficient but this has no foundation. However, if they are being used to dig fairly deeply the muffler may get somewhat in the way and necessitate the use of a longer “bit”. We have been in touch with the City Engineer and the Water Engineer and Manager and they have given strict


instructions that their operatives are not to use pneumatic drills without mufflers. In general private contractors in the city are also co-operative. There would not appear to have been any improvement in the situation of unacceptable noise from motor bikes and heavy goods vehicles. The Corporation continues to be a member of the Noise Abatement Society.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Both collection and disposal have been a matter of serious consideration. No longer can Norwich citizens be asked to tolerate the dirty but economical "Skep" system. A sack system, whether the sack be made of paper or plastic would appear to be the best method to adopt for collection. The only difficulty here is that of increased cost. With regard to disposal, controlled tipping has been practised in this city for many years at a cost of roughly four shillings per ton but we are running out of tipping space at our present site. There are those who see incineration as the elixir of all evils with regard to the disposal of refuse. It is, however, very expensive costing some 50/- to £3 per ton and does still leave, albeit, a smaller quantity, residue which has to be tipped. This matter is being considered carefully at the moment by the Health Committee.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful for the encouragement and support of the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee during the year. Without the loyalty and conscientious co-operation of the staff the Department could not continue to function. To all grades of staff I extend my thanks.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
68 ST. GILES' STREET,
NORWICH, NOR 22E.

26th October, 1970.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

I.—GENERAL

VITAL STATISTICS,
CLIMATOLOGY, SOCIAL CONDITIONS,
MORTALITY TABLES,
ETC.

STATISTICS

Population	..	..	118,800
Area	..	..	9,695 acres
Inhabited Houses	..	..	44,290 (2·7 persons per dwelling)
Rateable Value	..	..	£6,528,154
Product of a Penny Rate	..	..	£25,950

VITAL STATISTICS

			Norwich County Borough	England and Wales
Live Births	..	..	1,865	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)			15·7	
Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 1·05)	..	..	16·49	16·3
Illegitimate Live Births	..	..	198	
Per cent of total live births	..	..	10·62	8·4
Still Births	..	..	20	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	..	10·61	13·2
Total Live and Stillbirths	..	..	1,885	
Infant Deaths	..	..	28	
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	15·0	18·0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..	15·0	17·0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..	15·15	25·0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	9·12	12·0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	8·04	10·0
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (Still- births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	..	..	18·6	23·4
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	..	..	0	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still- births	..	..	0	0·19
Deaths: All Causes	..	..	1,486	
Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)			12·51	

Rate per 1,000 population (Adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.92)	11.51	11.9
Tuberculosis Death Rates		
All forms per 1,000 population..	0.034	0.037
Respiratory per 1,000 population	0.017	0.022
Other per 1,000 population ..	0.017	0.015
Cancer Death Rates		
All forms per 1,000 population..	2.64	2.35
Lung and Bronchus per 1,000 population	0.79	0.61
Other Sites per 1,000 population	1.85	1.74
Infectious Diseases (Notifiable) ..	0	
Death rate per 1,000 population..	0	

GENERAL

Births

There were 1,865 live births recorded in 1969—this gives a crude birth rate of 15.7 per 1,000 population and an adjusted rate of 16.49. This compares with 15.83 and 16.62 respectively, in 1968.

There were also 20 stillbirths, a rate of 10.61 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. In 1968 the rate was 17.27.

LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS		
Sex	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male ..	876	94	970	11	2	13
Female ..	791	104	895	6	1	7
Totals ..	1,667	198	1,865	17	3	20

Deaths

The net deaths amounted to 1,486 equivalent to a crude death rate of 12.51. When adjusted by the area comparability factor the rate is 11.51. Last year the rates were 12.89 and 12.12 respectively.

Infantile Mortality

28 infants died under 1 year of age, giving a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 live births. In 1968 the rate was 16.51.

Maternal Mortality

There were again no maternal deaths in Norwich during the year.

Tuberculosis

2 deaths occurred from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and 2 deaths from other tuberculosis, including late effects, giving rates of 0·017 per 1,000 population in both cases.

Cancer

314 Norwich residents died from cancer, the death rate being 2·64 per 1,000 population. In 1968 there were 311 deaths, a rate of 2·62.

Of the total deaths from cancer, 94 (80 male and 14 female) were cancer of the lung and bronchus, a rate of 0·79 which compares with 0·73 in 1968.

Infectious Diseases (Notifiable)

No deaths occurred in Norwich from infectious diseases. Last year a rate of 0·15 per 1,000 population was recorded.

Marriages

1,199 marriages took place in 1969. This compares with 1,238 in 1968.

Accidents

Deaths from accidental causes in 1969 were:—

Motor vehicle accidents (see page 25) ..	10
All other accidents (see page 25) ..	16

There were 233 persons (including 6 under school age) seriously injured and 674 (including 15 under school age) slightly injured in traffic accidents in Norwich.

The figures for 1968 were 190 and 647 respectively.

We were notified by the local hospitals of 446 home accidents in which Norwich residents—mainly children—were involved.

The home accidents have been analysed by causation viz:—

	AGE GROUP		Total
	Up to and including 15 years	16 years and over	
Cuts	83	14	97
Substances taken by mouth	88	—	88
Burns	20	2	22
Scalds	47	3	50
Injuries to Limbs and Body	104	45	149
Miscellaneous	38	2	40
	<hr/> 380	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 446

It is not known, however, of the number of cases of home accidents treated by family doctors, or by first aid in the home itself.

Nursing Homes

There were 2 Nursing Homes in Norwich with a bed accommodation of 32 at the end of the year.

This provision is in addition to the 33 beds provided in the private wing and 4 beds for private patients in the Maternity block of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Routine inspection is maintained.

Cremation

Of the deaths occurring in Norwich, a total of 1,153 cremations (50·2 %) were carried out.

628 of this number were cremations at the Norwich City Crematorium.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Geology

The chalk that underlies the greater part of Norfolk to a considerable depth is, in some places, very near to the surface in and around Norwich. On top of the chalk, and filling in the undulations in its surface, lies a covering of glacial deposits—sands, gravel and boulder clays—left by the retreating ice sheets of about half a million years ago.

Climatology

Mr. A. C. Owers, the Director of the Norfolk Agricultural Station, has kindly supplied the following weather statistics.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1966-1969

	Sunshine (hours)				Rainfall (inches)				Average Mean Temperature °F		44-Year Mean	Average Relative Humidity 1969	
	1969	44-Year Mean	1968	1967	1966	1969	44-Year Mean	1968	1967	1966			1969
January	32.9	50.5	27.3	48.6	33.1	1.86	2.25	2.01	1.32	1.22	41.0	37.9	91.6
February	66.9	65.9	35.1	77.8	35.6	2.91	1.68	1.65	1.89	2.84	32.0	38.5	90.2
March	77.8	123.0	120.2	167.5	96.8	1.96	1.53	0.98	0.68	0.95	37.4	42.3	83.7
April	170.9	147.9	181.0	143.8	97.7	2.29	1.66	0.97	2.26	1.89	44.4	46.8	76.6
May	173.3	193.8	134.0	177.8	202.5	3.52	1.72	1.64	3.09	1.10	53.2	52.0	79.3
June	252.2	195.2	144.2	164.5	163.3	1.42	1.78	2.51	0.52	2.78	56.1	57.6	68.7
July	198.3	188.8	119.3	200.5	147.7	2.97	2.42	4.33	1.17	3.26	62.6	61.2	74.5
August	126.3	177.2	104.0	167.8	188.9	1.97	2.29	3.74	1.58	2.45	60.9	61.2	79.0
September	120.4	144.8	127.0	125.3	151.6	0.02	2.25	6.44	2.12	0.57	57.5	57.2	78.0
October	108.8	108.6	53.3	104.4	72.4	0.23	2.44	1.70	3.44	2.68	55.3	50.9	88.4
November	65.4	55.3	14.9	60.3	48.2	3.56	2.74	2.13	2.29	3.83	41.7	44.2	85.9
December	13.1	44.0	0.9	51.2	26.3	2.35	2.25	2.25	1.94	2.40	36.2	39.6	90.6
1406.3					1495.0	1061.2	1489.5	1264.1	25.06	25.01	30.62	22.30	25.97

Water Supply

The Water Engineer and Manager, Mr. S. N. Kelly has kindly given information on the City's water supply. This is included in the Environmental Section, page 80.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Comments by Mr. R. K. Binks, the City Engineer, on the arrangements have been reproduced on page 82 in the Environmental Section.

Cleansing and Scavenging

A weekly collection of refuse is made from all domestic and business premises. One dustbin is emptied free of charge from business premises weekly, a charge is made for anything additional.

Social Conditions

Mr. Simpson, the Area Manager of the Department of Employment and Productivity, has been able to supply statistics relating to the administrative area which includes rather more than just the City of Norwich—page 24.

Mr. Simpson comments:

'Once again the figures quoted show the winter "peaks" of unemployment and the numbers of men decreased in the summer to a minimum of 1354 in June. In 1968 the minimum was 1394 in July and this was representative of the year, which had generally higher unemployment than in 1969, with the exceptions of March and April, November and December.'

STATISTICAL TABLES
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN NORWICH EMPLOYMENT
EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1969

Industry Group in Which Last Employed	Mid-January		Mid-December	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
EXTRACTIVE				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ..	103	2	76	1
Mining and Quarrying	3	—	5	—
	<u>106</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>1</u>
MANUFACTURING				
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	67	3	80	10
Coal and Petroleum Products ..	—	—	2	—
Chemicals and Allied Industries ..	13	—	12	2
Metal Manufacture	12	—	12	—
Mechanical Engineering	23	1	20	1
Instrument Engineering	2	—	2	—
Electrical Engineering	29	4	27	5
Shipbuilding and Marine Engineer- ing	3	—	6	—
Vehicles	8	—	23	2
Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	18	—	23	1
Textiles	11	1	11	2
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur ..	4	—	4	—
Clothing and Footwear	45	7	71	14
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	11	—	8	—
Timber, Furniture etc.	24	—	20	—
Paper, Printing and Publishing ..	25	3	20	4
Other Manufacturing Industries ..	17	—	26	2
	<u>312</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>43</u>
SERVICES				
Construction	485	—	370	2
Gas, Electricity and Water ..	35	1	26	—
Transport and Communication ..	179	3	182	6
Distributive Trades	203	25	207	22
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services	67	5	67	3
Professional and Scientific Services	51	7	52	18
Miscellaneous Services	175	27	173	33
Public Administration and Defence	94	3	108	5
Others (e.g. Ex-Service and those not latterly in employment) ..	74	18	96	19
	<u>1,363</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>108</u>
TOTALS ..	<u>1,781</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>1,729</u>	<u>152</u>
TOTALS 1968 ..	<u>1,799</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>104</u>

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS TO NORWICH RESIDENTS, 1969

Accidents in the Home—	Under 1 year		1 year—		5 years—		15 years—		25 years—		35 years—		45 years—		55 years—		65 years—		75 and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Falls ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	4	5
Burns ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Other Accidents* ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Sub-Totals ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	5	10	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	6
TOTALS ..	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	4	9	14	12

*Deaths from Other Accidents Male and Female shown above comprise:—

Asphyxia due to Inhaled Gastric Contents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia by Drowning in Pit of Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia by Drowning—Swimming in River Sluice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbiturate Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Vomit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Age
6 months
1 year
24 years
45 years
69 years

Females
—
—
—
—
—

Males
1
1
1
1
1

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS, NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH 1969

Information supplied by the Registrar General

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	Age in Years																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, IN SEX AND AGE GROUPS,
NORWICH COUNTY BOROUGH 1969—Continued

[illegible]

NUMBERS OF DEATHS BY CAUSE, SEX AND AGE GROUPS—UNDER ONE YEAR DURING 1969

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week		1 and 2 weeks		2 and 3 weeks		3 and 4 weeks		Total under 1 month		1 and 3 months		3 and 6 months		6 and 9 months		9 and under 12 months		Total under 1 year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Anomalies	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Premature Births	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Asphyxia due to inhaled Gastric contents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	9	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	10	7	4	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	20	8

II.—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Birth Rate	}	Please refer to page 18
Stillbirth Rate		
Infant Mortality, Neo-natal and Peri-natal Mortality Rates		
Maternal Mortality Rate		

Care of Unmarried Mothers

Arrangements continued as in previous years, the Health Committee making a grant of £400 to the Norwich Diocesan Council for Social Work, and contributing to Mother and Baby Homes fees according to social and financial circumstances in individual cases.

Only one application for assistance was received and this was granted but the applicant made alternative arrangements.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Diocesan Council for Social Work.

New maternity cases referred from Doctors, Medical Social Workers, Probation Officers and others, 61. Cases brought forward from 1968, 16.

1969	Age of mother										Married	Single
	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 & over			
Illegitimate babies:												
Retained by												
Mother	1	5	5	7	6	15	5	—	—	6	38	
In care of Child-												
ren's Dept.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		1	
Miscarried	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		1	
Died	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		1	
Adopted	—	1	3	1	4	10	—	—	—	5	14	
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>55</u>	
Putative fathers whom it was possible to trace and interview											11	
Putative fathers making voluntary financial contributions											9	
Putative fathers who later married mother											6	

The Clerk to the Justices tells me 30 Affiliation Orders were made during the year.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Parentcraft Teaching

Teaching in preparation for confinement, and in the care of babies and young children, is given by Midwives and Health Visitors, and includes instruction in relaxation. Courses are conducted in conjunction with ante-natal clinics. Classes are held weekly, and are open to all mothers, wherever their eventual place of confinement.

Classes for both mothers and fathers, and for fathers only, are held during special evening sessions, and are given by a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor.

Confinements

The number of applications for institutional confinement, assessed on social grounds by the Department, had been declining from 1964 but in 1968 there was a sharp increase apparently attributable to the attraction of the new Maternity Unit.

There was a further slight increase in 1969 but the proportion recommended remained steady at 65·4% (558 out of 853).

The trend towards hospital confinement which started in 1966 appears to have levelled out, 33·1% of Norwich mothers being delivered at home compared with 32·8% in 1968.

Blood Testing

A weekly session is held at 4 Earlham Road. Routine testing at the beginning of pregnancy includes that for Group, Rhesus Factor and Haemoglobin. Further tests for Rhesus negative mothers, and for surveillance of Haemoglobin levels, are carried out as necessary.

Rhesus Iso-Immunisation

Research on this subject has now led to the giving of gamma-globulin to all mothers at risk of developing Rhesus antibodies. It entails the collection of foetal and maternal blood at delivery, and the giving of gamma-globulin when necessary within 36 hours of delivery. Midwives have assisted Doctors in this work by collecting the foetal blood, and by giving the gamma-globulin in some cases.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

During the year a total of 774 sterilised Maternity Outfits were issued, this being 30 less than the number issued in 1968.

Child Health Clinics

Although there was little change in the total number of children attending there was a marked difference in the age distribution. Total attendances remained almost static.

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in:			Total number of children who attended during the year	Total attendances during the year	Number of attendances during the year made by children who were born in:		
1969	1968	1967-64			1969	1968	1967-64
943	1,563	1,363	3,869	38,250	13,010	12,890	12,350
1968	1967	1966-63	The figures for 1968 were:—		1968	1967	1966-63
1,375	1,179	1,222	3,776	40,159	13,160	13,004	13,995

			1969	1968
Average attendance per child .. ..	..	9.9	10.6	
Average attendance per session (all clinics)	..	40.6	40.4	

Welfare Foods

National Welfare Foods were distributed from 12 Child Health Centres. The following tables show the quantities issued during 1968 and 1969.

	Free	1968 Paid	Total	Free	1969 Paid	Total
National Dried Milk (Packets equivalent to 7 pints liquid milk)	673	5,974	6,647	645	3,993	4,638
Orange Juice (Bottles)	1,442	21,677	23,119	1,637	22,132	23,769
Cod Liver Oil (Bottles)	347	689	1,036	408	677	1,085
Vitamin Tablets (Packets)	46	1,798	1,844	36	1,495	1,531

Dental Treatment

Treatment provided by the School Dental Service.
(The figures for 1968 are given in brackets)

	Visits		Inspections			Additional course of treatment recommended	Fillings	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	General Anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth root filled	Inlays	Crowns	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed
	First	Subsequent	First	Requiring Treatment	Offered Treatment													
Children under 5 ..	72 (56)	51 (29)	62 (68)	44 (52)	39 (50)	1 (8)	89 (64)	78 (56)	52 (56)	19 (34)	7 (9)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	16 (23)	41 (70)
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	14 (8)	37 (11)	15 (9)	14 (9)	13 (9)	— (1)	38 (15)	36 (12)	13 (5)	2 (1)	— (5)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	9 (5)

Dentures supplied:—

Patients supplied full upper or full lower	..	..	..	1 (—)
Patients supplied other dentures	..	..	..	— (—)
Number of dentures supplied ..	..	..	..	2 (—)

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:

'Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Only fourteen maternity patients attended the school clinics during the year.

The figure is low but there is really no reason for this class of patient to seek treatment at the Dental Clinics unless they are new to the area and wish to avoid a comparatively long wait for an appointment through the General Dental Services.

Children Under 5 Years Old

The number of children recorded for treatment in this age group is low. But it should be recorded that many four year olds attend school. Their treatment is included in the school figures.'

Care of Premature Infants

As far as is possible, mothers in premature labour are transferred to hospital so that specialist care, and equipment is available at delivery.

There is available, on request by a doctor, or in an emergency, by a Midwife, an Emergency Paediatric Team, who will visit, with all necessary equipment, including an incubator, any home where a premature baby has been born.

Nursery Provision

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided by the authority. The Council has decided to provide a day nursery on a site near the City centre.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 as amended

At the end of the year 21 persons were registered as Child-Minders for a total of 66 children. 26 premises were registered for a total of 619 children compared with 410 at the end of 1968. All the premises are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer on the staff of the department.

Consultants' Clinics

Eye Clinic

Children found at the Infant Welfare Centre to have some defect of vision are referred to the School Eye Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

In cases where these children are found to require Orthoptic treatment they are referred to the Orthoptist at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Orthopaedic Clinic

Those children seen at the Infant Welfare Centres who appear to present any form of orthopaedic defect are referred, with the consent of the family doctor, to the Orthopaedic Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

Speech Clinic

Children under school age in need of speech training are referred by the Assistant Medical Officers to the Speech Therapists at Churchman House.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

		IN NORWICH		TO NORWICH RESIDENTS	
		Live	Stillborn	Live	Stillborn
Total births notified	..	3,569	58	1,881	18
Premature	} Domiciliary or less	9	1	9	1
(5lb. 8oz. Institutional		289	44	110	10
or less		298	45	119	11
Totals	..	298	45	119	11

SURVIVAL	BIRTH WEIGHT	STILL-BORN	LIVE BORN						
			DIED WITHIN				SURVIVED 28 DAYS		
			24 hours	2 days	3 days	7 days	28 days	% Survived	% Total Live Premature
2lb. 3oz. or less		3	3	—	1	—	—	0·00	0·00
3 Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.		1	4	2	—	—	—	40·00	3·36
4 Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.		5	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	18·49
5 Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz.		1	2	—	—	—	—	92·31	20·17
6 Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.		1	—	—	—	1	—	98·25	47·06
7		11	9	2	1	1	—	89·08	89·08

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

Midwives

The supervision of Midwives in practice in the area continued as before.

The Domiciliary Service remained adequately staffed with 11 full-time Midwives, and 4 part-time.

All Midwives are trained to use Entonox and Trilene analgesia, and have access to the necessary apparatus.

Teaching of Pupil Midwives

8 Midwives were approved as district teachers, and during the year 12 pupil Midwives completed their training and passed the examination. 6 of these pupils were from the combined scheme with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

(A) Domiciliary Confinements (see table) page 41.

Visits

Routine Ante-natal Visits

1st Visits	639	}	4,829
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	3,716
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	474

In Labour Visits

1st Visits	735	}	1,948
Subsequent visits	1,213		

Routine Puerperium Visits

Morning visits	6,795	}	10,342
Evening visits	..	..	..	2,210
Visits to supervise pupil's work	..	..	..	1,337

Visits to assess Socialological conditions for Delivery or Early Discharge

1st Visits	941	}	2,106
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	324
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	841

Hospital Discharges before 10th day

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

1st Visits	506	}	4,160
Subsequent morning visits	..	..	..	3,277
Subsequent evening visits	..	..	..	377

Drayton Hall

1st Visits	62	}	304
Subsequent morning visits	..	..	225
Subsequent evening visits	..	..	17

Mothers are discharged, if they are medically fit, before or at 48 hours after birth, if their home circumstances are suitable. If these conditions are not met, then the Mother and her baby remain in hospital until the end of the puerperium, i.e. 10 days. Visits to assess the suitability of homes for confinement or early discharge continue to be undertaken by the full-time Midwives.

The number of patients confined at home remains about the same as last year, and a considerable number have again been transferred to hospital immediately prior to, and in, labour.

The Emergency Obstetric Unit, based at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which can be called by Doctors, or Midwives, was summoned on 10 occasions. The Emergency Paediatric Unit was called 5 times during the year.

Patients transferred to Hospital .. 162

Before labour

Post Maturity	..	..	19
Breech presentation	..	..	2
Pre-eclamptic toxæmia	..	..	30
?Disproportion	..	..	1
Rhesus antibodies	..	..	1
Anaemia	..	..	2
Epilepsy	..	..	1
Twin pregnancy	..	..	2
Deep vein thrombosis	..	..	1

In Labour

Premature labour	..	..	9
Ante partum hæmorrhage	..	..	12
Intra uterine death	..	..	3
Foetal distress	..	..	11
Delay in 1st stage labour	..	..	29
Delay 2nd stage labour	..	..	21
High presenting part	..	..	4
Raised blood pressure	..	..	4
Ruptured membranes over 48 hrs.	..	..	8
Unbooked	..	..	1
Obstetric shock	..	..	1

CONFINEMENTS ATTENDED BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES:—

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
DOCTOR BOOKED	..	Present	..	..	527	519	591	570	570
	..	Not present	..	..	441	468	398	464	453
DOCTOR NOT BOOKED	..	Present	..	..	—	—	—	1	—
	..	Not present	..	..	2	1	2	—	3
TOTAL	970	988	991	1,035	1,026
ANALGESIA (Doctor present during delivery)	803	709	803	991	1,026
	..	GAS/AIR	..	..	474	465	530	516	516
	..	GAS/OXYGEN	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
	..	PETHIDINE	..	..	348	350	423	409	436
	..	TRILENE	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
(Doctor not present during delivery)	—	—	—	—	—
	..	GAS/AIR	..	..	373	375	365	386	367
	..	GAS/OXYGEN	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
	..	PETHIDINE	..	..	326	331	292	318	291
	..	TRILENE	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
Mothers breast feeding at 10th day	425	414	452	565	527

There were 2 domiciliary stillbirths.

These 162 patients received full ante-natal care, and many visits during labour, before they were transferred to hospital.

Visits in connection with assessment for suitability for home confinement or early discharge totalled 1,146 during the year.

(B) Institutional

National Health Service—(a) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital

2,953 mothers, of whom 959 normally reside in the City, were confined in the Maternity Unit of this hospital during the year. There were 59 stillbirths.

(b) Drayton Hall (General Practitioners Maternity Home)

This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk, and 286 mothers who normally reside in the City were admitted for their confinements.

(C) Consultant Facilities

The Regional Hospital Board provided a panel of three Specialists whose services are available to General Practitioners.

The Domiciliary Midwives may also call on the panel in the event of obstetric emergency without awaiting the arrival of a General Practitioner.

(D) Family Planning

We still hold the view that the family doctor is the most appropriate person to give contraceptive advice but to give women a freedom of choice, the Health Committee service introduced in 1968, has continued. The Family Planning Association enjoys the use of Heartsease Clinic free of charge and the Department's Clinic at 4 Earlham Road held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings in each calendar month proved increasingly popular.

6 patients continued from 1968 and, with 84 new patients, made 210 attendances.

<i>Medical Grounds— therefore free</i>	<i>Social Grounds Free or reduced charge</i>	<i>Full charge</i>	<i>Advice only</i>
4	10	74	2

Methods used:—

Oral	Cap	Sheath	Chemical	I.U.C.D.
71	7	12	15	5

In addition 6 patients referred by their family doctors received free supplies on social grounds.

(E) Maternity and Nursing Homes

Before applicants are registered, the homes are inspected by a

Medical Officer of the Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws. The department calls in the Chief Fire Officer to advise on arrangements for protection against fire. All homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year, 2 persons were registered in respect of nursing homes (non-maternity).

(F) **Stillbirths**

There were 20 stillbirths allocated by the Registrar-General to Norwich residents in 1969, giving a rate per 1,000 of the total live and stillbirths of 10·61 as compared with 17·27 in 1968.

These were sub-divided as under:
Legitimate 17, Illegitimate 3. Being Males 13, Females 7.

Associated Conditions:

Maternal abnormalities—Ante-partum haemorrhage, 3; Pre-eclamptic toxæmia, 2; total 5.

Foetal abnormalities—Anencephaly and Spina Bifida, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Hydrops foetalis, 1; total 3.

Other conditions—Cord round neck, 1; Intra-partum asphyxia, 4; Placental insufficiency, 4; Placenta praevia, 1; Unknown, 2; total 12.

(G) **Congenital Malformations**

Arrangements continued from 1968 for the notification to the Registrar-General of congenital malformations observable at birth.

Our birth notification card has an 11 point questionnaire covering factors in family history pregnancy and delivery which are known to potentially place a child “at risk” of handicapping conditions. The last question calls for particulars of any congenital malformation observable at birth and the table below shows the conditions found in 27 babies (1 stillborn) born to Norwich mothers in 1969.

Babies with single abnormality:—

				Live	Stillbirth
Central Nervous System:					
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	1	1
Spina Bifida	..	..	..	2	—
Defects of Eye and Ear:					
Anophthalmos	..	..	..	1	—

Alimentary System:					
Hare Lip	..	..	..	1	—
Cleft Palate	..	..	..	1	—
Oesophageal Artresia	..	..	..	1	—
Urino-Genital System:					
Hypospadias	..	..	..	2	—
Abnormal foreskin	..	..	..	1	—
Limbs:					
Syndactyly	..	..	..	3	—
Talipes ..	..	..	..	6	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	..	..	..	1	—
Other parts of Musculo-skeletal System:					
Crowzon's Disease	..	..	..	1	—
Other Systems:					
Pigmented naevus	..	..	..	1	—
Other Malformations:					
Multiple Malformations	..	..	..	2	—
Mongolism	..	..	..	2	—

2 Babies with more than 1 abnormality:—

Anencephalus, Hare Lip, Cleft Palate, Spina Bifida.

Hydrocephalus, Oesophageal Artresia, Multiple Malformations.

OBSERVATION REGISTER

The Observation Register as such was held in abeyance mainly because of the shortage of medical staff but the Health Visitors continued to watch closely the development of all babies considered to be "at risk".

A team of specially trained Health Visitors carry out hearing tests in the baby's home.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

The establishment remains at 19. However, a shortage continues. The number of whole time equivalent staff at the end of the year was 13.25.

From the 1st March all the Health Visitors were attached to General Practitioners.

6 Health Visitors were employed at the end of the year.

<i>Cases visited by Health Visitors</i>	<i>Cases</i>		<i>Total Visits</i>	
Children born in: 1969 ..	1,866	(52)	4,959	(170)
1968 ..	989	(131)	2,689	(258)
1964-67 ..	1,736	(218)	3,776	(521)
Persons aged 65 and over ..	450	(374)	910	(5,688)
Mentally disordered persons ..	17	(11)	42	(396)
Persons discharged from hospital (excluding maternity and mental cases) ..	35	(12)	80	(11)
No. of tuberculous households visited	7	(—)	9	(—)
No. of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	163	(—)	265	(—)

The figures in parenthesis refer to additional cases visited by the assistants.

HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The nursing of the sick in their own homes was undertaken by 1 Senior Nurse, 14 full-time and 1 part-time District Nurses, under the supervision of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer.

5 part-time Bathing Attendants were also employed.

During the year one student completed her training and was awarded the National Certificate of District Nursing. The Superintendent, her Deputy and 10 of the District Nurses are either Queens Nurses or hold the National Certificate.

An increasing number of visits are requested from hospitals for dressings to patients discharged after surgery.

An analysis of cases and visits show:—

Home Nurses

	1969		Average No. of Cases and Visits 1961-1968	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Medical	1,296	27,053	1,031	29,759
Surgical	536	13,598	297	8,826
Infectious Diseases ..	—	—	11	89
Tuberculosis	5	384	12	543
Maternal Complications	20	87	25	166
Others	20	801	33	505
	<hr/> 1,877	<hr/> 41,923	<hr/> 1,409	<hr/> 39,888

Included in the totals for 1969 are 1,235 cases and 28,727 visits to patients aged 65 years and over.

Bathing Attendants

Bathing Attendants made 5,045 visits during 1969, chiefly to old folk.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

(Section 26)

Vaccination against Smallpox

974 infants under 2 years of age were vaccinated during 1969. 490 by Medical Officers of the Department and 484 by family doctors.

Diphtheria Immunisation

During the year 1,529 children were immunised against Diphtheria and 2,543 children received booster doses. 714 of these children were immunised by General Practitioners, while the corresponding figure for the booster doses was 926. The following table shows the age groups of the children dealt with.

Year of Birth	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962- 1965	Others under Age 16	Total
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immuni- sation	570	828	41	16	69	5	1,529
Number of children who received rein- forcing doses ..	—	342	608	64	1,444	85	2,543

At the end of the year, 6,614 children or approximately 78·44% of the population under 5 years of age, had been protected.

The figure for 1968 was 79·14%.

Whooping Cough Inoculation

During the year 1,429 children, 1,418 of whom were under 5 years of age, were immunised. These, of course, were protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus by the one course of injections.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The offer of protection against poliomyelitis to all persons under 40 years of age was continued. Oral vaccine only was used.

The number of persons under age 16 years dealt with during 1969 both by family doctors and the department was:—

Primary course..	..	..	1,577
Reinforcing dose	..	..	2,297

In addition, 140 doses were made available to hospital staff and their families.

On the 31st December, 1969, the percentage uptake for persons under 16 years of age was 83.73.

Tetanus Immunisation

In addition to the general use of Combined Antigens for primary immunisation of infants, older children and adults are also protected against tetanus.

During the year 2,258 persons (1,584 under 16) completed primary immunisation and 3,087 booster doses were given (2,750 under 16).

1,429 of the primary immunisations and 1,479 booster doses were given by family doctors.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination was continued but there was a shortage of vaccine for most of the year. The age groups dealt with were:—

Year of birth	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others under Age 15	Total
Number vaccinated	—	106	181	113	171	341	912

Yellow Fever Vaccination

The yellow fever vaccination service for travellers, commenced on 1st July, 1960, continues. The fee for each vaccination is one guinea.

741 vaccinations were carried out during 1969. The figure for 1968 was 838.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

(Section 27)

The staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 28 male Driver/Attendants, 1 Motor Mechanic and 1 Apprentice Motor Mechanic.

Cases dealt with during the year were as follows:—

(i) *Classification*

	Stretcher Cases		Sitting Cases		Total	
	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968
Accident and sudden illness	1,733	1,812	147	153	1,880	1,965
Maternity Cases	11	29	518	508	529	537
Mental Health Cases	111	123	33	26	144	149
Other Cases	10,295	10,070	28,155	28,318	38,450	38,388
	<u>12,150</u>	<u>12,034</u>	<u>28,853</u>	<u>29,005</u>	<u>41,003</u>	<u>41,039</u>

Accident and sudden illness cases form only 4·6% of the total cases in 1969.

(ii) *No. of Cases Conveyed (including patients conveyed to the Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe under the Day Care Scheme)*

(a) By City Ambulance Service		1969	1968
Ambulance .. .. .	.. .. .	27,487	26,282
Dual Purpose Vehicle .. .. .	.. .. .	11,800	10,590
		<hr/> 39,287	<hr/> 36,872

(b) By the Norfolk County Council at their option (these cases being the financial liability of the Norfolk County Council, but our legal liability).

1969	1968
1,716	4,167

As from the 7th May, 1969, however, it was agreed between Authorities that Norfolk patients, discharged from Norwich Hospitals, would be conveyed by the County Ambulance Service.

(iii) *Number of Journeys made*

	Journeys		Mileage	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Ambulance	5,846	5,493	99,314	101,578
Dual Purpose Vehicle	2,417	2,906	96,980	92,805
	<hr/> 8,263	<hr/> 8,399	<hr/> 196,294	<hr/> 194,383

Number of accidents and other emergency journeys included above divided into type of vehicle used:

	1969	1968
Ambulance	1,774	1,845
Dual Purpose Vehicle	106	120
	<hr/> 1,880	<hr/> 1,965

	1969	1968	1967
Mileage per removal (including rail mileage)	3·7	3·8	3·8

In addition:—

(a) 246 cases were conveyed by the Norfolk County Council for the City Ambulance Service in emergency. 408 cases were conveyed in 1968;

- (b) The mentally handicapped children continue to be conveyed to and from the Junior Training Centre daily. 1,824 journeys were carried out in 1969, this compares with 2,014 in 1968. Several of the trainees at the Adult Training Centre in need of Ambulance transport were conveyed to and from the Adult Training Centre: 472 journeys being made this year compared with 466 in 1968;
- (c) The Ambulance Service conveyed pupil midwives on 30 occasions from the Maternity Hostel, 4 Earlham Road, to cases in the City;
- (d) Full use is made of rail transport. The tables indicate the number of cases conveyed. For comparison, the number of long-distance road journeys is also given.

(i) *Excluding journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge*

		1969	1968	1956
Rail—No. of cases ..	..	172	145	39
Distance (Miles)	..	20,502	16,747	4,992
Road—No. of cases ..	..	33	39	102
Distance (Miles)	..	3,130	3,739	8,770

(ii) *Journeys to the Neuro-Surgical Unit, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge (Opened 1st October, 1961)*

Rail—No. of cases ..	..	41	29
Distance (Miles)	..	2,706	1,914
Road—No. of cases ..	..	113	97
Distance (Miles)	..	7,458	6,402

The mileages are for single journeys only, and do not take into account the distances incurred by returning empty vehicles.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Programmes arranged during the year continued to cover many aspects of Health Education and have included:—

Parentcraft

Courses by Health Visitors and Midwives were held weekly in the Ante-Natal Clinics. Talks for fathers alone were also held at intervals during the year.

Infant Welfare Centres

Monthly poster topics in the clinics and at Churchman House have included various aspects of Home Safety, The Prevention of Coughs and Colds, Vaccination and Immunisation, Dental Health, Food Hygiene, Holiday Hazards, Smoking and Health, etc. A display illustrating the need for hygiene in the handling and storing of food in hot weather toured the clinics during July. A stand showing hazards in the home over the Christmas period was displayed during December. The latter attracted some Press publicity and an interview on the B.B.C. Regional Extra Radio Programme, "Today".

School Programmes

Thanks to the goodwill of the Head Teachers concerned, a variety of programmes have been arranged in schools during the year.

Posters on Health topics distributed to Secondary Modern and Junior Schools at intervals during the year, have been concerned with Smoking and Health, Drug Dependence, Dental Health, Home Safety, Nutrition, Personal Hygiene, Foot Health, Water Safety and Holiday Hazards.

Senior Schools

(a) *Weekly Courses on 'Health' and 'Mothercraft'*

Mothercraft classes taken by Health Visitors were held in seven Secondary Modern Schools and at Parkside School. These courses have included teaching on such subjects as Diet and Nutrition, Dental Health, Home Safety etc. Arrangements were made in some cases for parties of girls taking these courses to visit some of the Infant Welfare Centres and, in addition, three parties of some 20 girls each, visited the Maternity Block at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In one school 14 girls took the basic examination in Mothercraft of the National Association for Maternal and Child Care; all of them passed successfully.

The Head of the Domestic Science Department of the City College again asked for a Mothercraft course to be held there during the summer term; this was taken by a Health Visitor and some 25 students attended.

Throughout the year the Assistant Health Education Officer ran a series of talks on “Your Health” for older boys in two Secondary Modern Schools. Five groups of boys (75 in all) attended and, in addition to general health subjects, such topics as Smoking and Health, Drug Dependence, Alcoholism, Growing Up and the Facts of Life were included in the series.

An invitation was received from a Secondary Modern School for help with a Health Education Programme for boys and girls in their final year. Some 100 pupils divided into three separate groups attended; films were used to illustrate the talks and the boys and girls taking part had an opportunity to discuss in groups with members of their staff or the Health Education Officer the topics covered during the programmes.

A programme which included “Health” and “Growing Up” was arranged for boys and girls in their final year at the Special School for Physically Handicapped Children.

These programmes represent a total of 605 hours teaching time, that is an average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours teaching every week of the school year.

(b) Additional Programmes in Senior Schools

As well as the regular teaching programmes outlined above, 48 sessions have been held in Senior Schools covering such subjects as Personal Relationships, Growing Up, Drugs and Drug Dependence, Smoking and Health, Foot Health, Home Safety, Infectious Diseases, Venereal Diseases and Alcoholism.

Where appropriate the sessions have been taken by a specialist member of the staff such as an Assistant Medical Officer, the Chief Public Health Inspector or his deputy, or the Chief Chiropodist. The majority of the programmes, however, have been carried out by the Health Education Officers, with films or other visual aids used to illustrate the talks.

An increasing number of requests have also been received for help with syllabus planning and for the loan of teaching material by teachers undertaking courses with a health education content.

Throughout the year some 55 films have been used in the Health Education programmes or made available to teachers for showing to their classes. Of a total of 362 showings of these films, 310 have been screened in connection with programmes carried out by Health Department staff, the remaining 52 being showings of films made available to teachers for use in their classes.

Junior and Infant Schools

Attractive Dental Health posters designed to appeal to 5-7-year olds have been made available to Head Teachers for display in infant schools.

During the year a total of 22 talks mostly illustrated with films were given in Junior schools. Subjects included Growing Up, Dental Health, Nutrition and Home Safety.

“Safety Knight” was the hero of a project among the Junior Schools. A page turning display unit with some 16 pages showed ways of “Joining the Knight in his Safety Fight” which was the catch phrase of the display.

Health Education and Young People

The subjects of Personal Relationships, Drugs and Drug Addiction, Smoking and Health, Alcohol and Alcoholism were covered with talks, films and discussions at 28 sessions held in Youth Clubs.

Nursery Nurse Training Course at Norwich City College

A weekly half-day teaching session on Child Care taken by a Health Visitor, is included in the above Course which started in the Autumn Term. This will be continued throughout the two years’ duration of the course.

Talks to School Meals Staff

Five talks illustrated with film slides, covering the importance of Personal Hygiene for those concerned with handling food were given by the Health Education Officer as part of the training programme arranged by the School Meals Organiser for some 600 members of her staff.

Talks to Outside Bodies

Five talks on “What to Eat and Why”, illustrated with films, were given in clubs for old people. In addition, with the co-operation of the Eastern Gas Board and the Eastern Electricity Board arrangements were made for 6 demonstrations on “Cooking by Gas” and “Cooking by Electricity” to be given in these clubs.

A number of organisations including the Industrial Life Officers Committee, Parent Teacher Groups, Women’s and other Organisations have asked for talks on such topics as Home Safety, Sex Education, Dental Health, Children’s Behaviour Problems, Growing Old and Drug Dependence. The Chief Public Health Inspector, a Health Visitor, the Home Help Organiser and the Health Education Officer were also invited to speak on their work to members of various organisations.

Smoking and Health

During April some 1,400 posters on the subject of Smoking and Health were sent out to the main Norwich employers and to leaders of Youth Centres and Youth Clubs in the City. A covering letter with these explained that in spite of the known association between cigarette smoking and lung cancer, the deaths from this single illness continued to rise, and, in 1967 it was responsible for some 31,000 deaths in Great Britain. In addition, in the same year, some 33 million working days, one seventh of the total absenteeism in industry caused by sickness resulted from bronchitis—a condition made considerably worse by cigarette smoking. The fact that heavy cigarette smoking is also known to be one of the factors favouring the onset of coronary heart disease was also stressed. Both Employers and Youth Leaders were asked to assist in bringing the seriousness of the risks to health resulting from cigarette smoking to the notice of those for whom they were responsible in the course of their business or activities with young people.

Home Safety

Altogether 446 home accidents in Norwich resulted in attendance at Hospital during 1969. This showed a slight increase on the previous year when the total was 429. Once again the greater number was among the under 15 age group with some 380 accidents or 85%.

Following a press report that 5 children had been taken to Hospital after eating tablets found in a dustbin, I was invited to appear on B.B.C. television, when I took the opportunity of stressing the importance of keeping all medicines locked away and the fact that old medicines and tablets should be flushed down the toilet or burnt.

Publicity on safety topics was distributed to clinics and junior and senior schools seeking to reach the age groups most at risk. Films and talks were carried out in some of the schools as well as other organisations such as Young Wives Groups and Clubs for Old People.

Home Safety News was issued 3 times during the year the topics being “Spring Cleaning” and “Do-It-Yourself with Safety”, “Summer Safety in the Garden” and a plea to “Guard all Fires”.

One of the features of these pamphlets was the cartoon drawings used to convey hints on safety. They were widely circulated through the Clinics, Corporation public departments, the Electricity and Gas showrooms and certain large stores in the City.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Staff

The establishment remains at 1 senior and 3 mental welfare officers.

Admissions to Hospitals

A. *Mental Illness*

(a) Compulsory admissions

Hospital	Male	1969 Female	Total	1968 Total
Hellesdon ..	64	119	183	152
Thorpe St. Andrew's	9	16	25	17
Vale	1	—	1	2
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 209	<hr/> 171

(b) Informal admissions

Mental Welfare Officers involved

Hospital	Male	1969 Female	Total	1968 Total
Hellesdon ..	42	77	119	128
Thorpe St. Andrew's	1	3	4	8
Vale	11	7	18	34
	<hr/> 54	<hr/> 87	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 170

Mental Welfare Officers not involved

Hospital	Male	1969 Female	Total	1969 Total
Hellesdon ..	186	251	437	367
Grand Total ..	<hr/> 314	<hr/> 473	<hr/> 787	<hr/> 708

An analysis of the admissions shows that of the total admissions 40% were male and 60% female, and 74% of all admissions were informal. These percentages are similar to previous years.

In addition, 119 other cases were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers, but arrangements were made for their care which made admission unnecessary.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

7 subnormal persons—all male—were admitted to Hospitals for the mentally subnormals during the year. 3 of them were on the Waiting List, of whom 2 were admitted under Section 26. Of the other 4, 2 were admitted under Court Orders. At 31st December, 1969, there were 23 males and 22 females—mainly severely sub-normal cases.

At the year end, 249 Norwich patients were in Hospitals for the subnormal. These were distributed as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Little Plumstead Hospital ..	141	83	224
Ida Darwin Hospital, Fulbourne ..	2	—	2
Nayland Hospital	—	1	1
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester	8	3	11
Rampton Special Hospital, Retford	2	—	2
— Risbridge Home, Haverhill ..	3	3	6
Hortham Hospital, Almondsbury ..	—	1	1
Farmfield Hospital, Horley ..	1	—	1
Cranage Hall Hospital, Crewe ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 249

In addition there were 4 female subnormals and 1 male sub-normal in Hellesdon (Psychiatric) Hospital.

C. *National Health Service Act, 1946*

The Authority continues to make arrangements and as far as places can be obtained assume financial responsibility for providing temporary care in private mental homes for mentally subnormal children where the Regional Hospital Board is unable to provide such care in Hospitals in the region. This arises due to illness, death of parents or to allow parents a respite. 11 children were accommodated by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board and 7 children admitted to Homes run by the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

Day Care

The Day Care Scheme inaugurated at the Vale Hospital in 1967 continued throughout the year and at the end of the year 7 senile patients were being taken to the Hospital and returned to their homes in the evening.

Community Care

A. *Mental Illness*

The care and after-care of mentally disordered patients continued during the year. The Mental Welfare Officers made some 1,275 visits.

The Mental Welfare Officers maintain close contact with the psychiatrists and social work staff at Hellesdon Hospital and attend weekly conferences at the Hospital to discuss problems concerning patients recently admitted to Hospital or being considered for discharge.

The finding of suitable employment continues to be a major problem, and the Mental Welfare Officers hold monthly meetings with the Disablement Resettlement Officer when problems of individual cases are discussed in detail. During the year, 28 cases were discussed at these meetings. As a result, 3 were found employment, 2 were sent to Industrial Rehabilitation Units, 1 was placed on the Disablement Register, 7 were offered interviews with the Disablement Resettlement Officer; in 1 case arrangements were made for an ex-services disability pension, 1 was placed at the Work Centre for the Physically Handicapped, and the remainder were given support by Mental Welfare Officers that they would not otherwise have received. These meetings continue to be fruitful.

During the year the Mental Health Staff attended meetings on various aspects of Mental Health.

The Social Workers from Hellesdon Hospital continued to run the Mary Chapman Club for female ex-psychiatric patients which meets on Monday afternoon. The Endeavour Club, which is a voluntary organisation, continued to meet two evenings each week at premises loaned by the department.

B. *Mental Subnormality*

Details of the cases reported to 31st December, 1969 are as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Cases referred by Education Authority under Section II, Mental Health Act, 1959			
(i) Unsuitable for education at school	2	5	7
(ii) Requiring support in the Community on leaving school	.. 12	9	21
(2) Other sources			
(i) Discharged from Hospitals	.. 1	1	2
(ii) From other areas	.. .. 3	2	5

The foregoing cases were all placed under Community Care.

At the end of the year there were 433 mentally subnormal persons living in the community on the Register, details are:—

		Under 16	16-22	23-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Male ..	..	28	63	67	34	11	3	1
Female ..	..	27	54	77	39	13	12	4
		55	117	144	73	24	15	5

This figure, when added to that of those mentally subnormal patients in Hospital, totals 682.

This represents 5.74 per 1,000 of the population of the County Borough of Norwich. The figure for 1968 was 5.52. The figure for England and Wales is 3.41.

The Junior Training Centre

The training of mentally subnormal children at the Junior Training Centre, 58 Earlham Road, continues. At the end of the year there were 51 names on the register, including 12 who were in the Special Care Unit, a unit for those who are so severely handicapped mentally and physically that they are not yet suitable for admission to the Junior Training Centre or are awaiting hospital admission.

As in previous years the children went on a day's outing to the seaside, and enjoyed the usual party at Christmas.

The Adult Training Centre —

During the year 3 trainees left to go to outside employment, 2 were admitted to Hospital, 1 was admitted to Remand Home, 1 transferred to a Norfolk County Council Training Centre. Others left for various domestic reasons, but there were 12 entrants and at the end of the year there were 91 names on the register, comprising 48 males (20 City and 28 County) and 43 females (23 City and 20 County).

The centres own products during the year included firewood, seed trays, interwoven and overlap wood panels, linen props and concrete paving slabs. Local firms again sub-contracted work to the Centre and new contacts were made by the Supervisor. Fruit picking was again carried out during July and August. Social training was carried out throughout the year, and instruction was given by the staff in personal hygiene, care of clothes and shoes and general behaviour. A second-hand washing machine was purchased and instruction given in clothes washing and ironing.

The week's holiday at Hopton Holiday Camp was again a great success. This year 74 trainees and staff attended and as in previous years, an Open Day was held when approximately 70 relatives and friends visited them.

The trainees greatly appreciated their Christmas Party, when members of the Health Department formed a "pop group" and the Chairman of the Health Committee was a greatly appreciated Father Christmas.

Social Club for Subnormals

The "Wednesday Club" run voluntarily by people of many walks of life continues to flourish. It is held on 2 evenings each week, the second evening being reserved for those higher grade subnormals who were able to derive benefits from handicrafts and discussion groups.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Chiropody Service

Changes in the staff continued, a whole-time chiropodist re-joined the staff in February but left again in May to take up a hospital appointment, 1 part-time chiropodist retired in March. Consequently the service was running at half strength for a considerable period.

In November we were fortunate enough to recruit 2 part-time chiropodists and at the end of the year the service was up to 26 sessions of which 2 were allocated to the treatment of the residents in the Council's Homes for the Aged and Infirm.

SESSIONS		PATIENTS													TREATMENTS								
Treated at	Total in Year	New	Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd. M F	ELDERLY PERSONS										Expectant Mothers	Phys. H'cpd.	O.A.P.	Total	Av. Treatments per Session				
					60—64		65—69		70—74		75—79		80—84							85 and over		Total Patients	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						M	F	M	F
CENTRAL	505	228	—	7 11	72	52 160	73 204	50 167	35 124	30 46	247 784	5,470 5,566	96 11·02	—	96	5,470	5,566	11·02					
BULL CLOSE	77	10	—	— 1	4	7 44	11 32	12 21	4 13	3 6	37 121	563 568	5 7·38	—	5	563	568	7·38					
CATTON	71	14	—	—	2	6 19	12 31	7 14	1 4	1 —	27 70	452 455	3 6·41	—	3	452	455	6·41					
EARLHAM	49	7	—	—	6	3 12	3 10	3 2	— 1	— 2	9 33	344 344	— 7·02	—	—	344	344	7·02					
HEARTSEASE	48	12	—	1 1	1	2 9	2 10	2 6	1 3	— 1	8 31	319 327	8 6·81	—	8	319	327	6·81					
LAKENHAM	65	16	—	— 1	12	1 27	1 39	8 25	4 16	— 3	14 123	756 760	4 11·70	—	4	756	760	11·70					
NELSON ST.	33	10	—	1 —	11	2 24	3 27	13 18	1 11	4 9	24 100	269 270	1 8·18	—	1	269	270	8·18					
ROMANY RD.	12	1	—	—	3	1 7	1 12	4 4	— 3	— 2	6 31	93 93	— 7·75	—	—	93	93	7·75					
THORPE	57	9	—	1 1	3	5 7	6 12	3 4	1 3	— 2	16 32	377 384	7 6·74	—	7	377	384	6·74					
TUCKSWOOD	14	3	—	—	1	3 5	3 6	2 6	1 8	1 1	10 27	95 95	— 6·79	—	—	95	95	6·79					
	931	310	—	10 15	— 115	82 314	104 267	48 186	39 72	398 1,352	124 8,738	8,862 9·52	—	124	8,738	8,862	9·52						

N.B. Clinic at Romany Road was closed down after March 24th, The Nelson Street Clinic closed down after May 12th. The Tuckswood Clinic re-opened on November 27th after closing on May 6th.

Tuberculosis

Reference is made to the care and after-care of Tuberculosis patients on pages 74 to 78.

Problem Families

Visits continue to be made to problem families by the Home Advisors who work in close co-operation with the Health Visitors. Practical help and advice is given on household management and on budgeting.

One of the Advisors retired in October after ten years of invaluable service.

Domiciliary Nursing

The Council has made arrangements with the British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade for the loan of sick-room equipment. The arrangements for payment to these voluntary organisations continued from the previous year.

During the year 625 articles were loaned to 536 patients under the scheme; this does not include the items already on loan at 31st December, 1968.

The supply of incontinence pads and garments continued from 1968, the majority of patients being those under the care of our Home Nursing Service.

Two liquidiser/grinders, a "ripple" bed and a foam mattress were purchased for loan.

Convalescent Treatment

The provision of convalescence, and that concerned patients who have been under medical treatment at home, continued from the previous year. Only one recommendation was received from a General Practitioner, an 80-year old woman.

HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The establishment of Home Helps (equivalent to 100 full-time) was not fully implemented as it was found to be impossible to recruit sufficient staff.

The mini-van, specially adapted to provide instant hot water and equipped with modern cleaning equipment, with a Peripatetic Team of two Home Helps has proved invaluable and to some extent has alleviated the shortage of staff.

An Organiser and Assistant Organiser visit the householders and allocate service according to means, and so far as it is available.

				Per cent. of Total Cases		
				1969	1968	1950
Maternity	31	50	196	2.5	4.0	40.3
Tuberculosis ..	5	6	9	0.4	0.5	1.9
Infirm Aged and Chronic Sick ..	1,149	1,106	—	92.6	89.4	—
Short-term Sickness ..	46	68	281	3.7	5.4	57.8
Blind Persons ..						
Families (where there was a danger of a temporary break-up)						
Mental illness ..						
	10	8	—	0.8	0.7	—
	<hr/> 1,241	<hr/> 1,238	<hr/> 486			

The number of home helps employed on 31st December, 1969, was 1 full-time and 123 part-time, equivalent to 84.4 full-time staff.

HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA

(Under the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board)

- (a) *The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. The total of 572 beds includes 28 for eye cases. The daily bed occupancy was 442.20 compared with 413.59 in 1968. Admissions were 17,673 (15,608), discharges 17,136 (15,014) and deaths 544 (518).
- (b) *Jenny Lind Hospital for Children* works in close co-operation with (a) above and has 80 beds; boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age not suffering from infectious diseases are admitted. There is also an out-patient department. The daily number of beds occupied was 48.2 compared with 50.19 in 1968. Admissions 3,252 (3,590), discharges 3,221 (3,540) and deaths 31 (44).
- (c) *West Norwich Hospital*. This hospital has 299 beds of which 130 are for acute cases and 112 for geriatric cases. The East Anglian Regional Department of Plastic Surgery is located there. Also allocated are 23 beds for diseases of the chest and 28 cubicles for infectious diseases. The average daily bed occupancy was 260.79 compared with 245.59 in 1968. Admissions 7,206 (6,714), discharges 6,397 (5,927) and deaths 793 (830).
- (d) *Drayton Hall Maternity Home* provides 17 beds for General Practitioner cases. The average daily occupancy was 12.04 compared with 10.81 in 1968. Admissions 693 (646), discharges 686 (651) and deaths nil (0).

- (e) *Whitlingham Hospital, Trowse.* This hospital has 103 beds for the chronic sick. The average daily bed occupancy was 100·03 compared with 96·79 in 1968. Admissions 161 (181), discharges 43 (36) and deaths 114 (145).
- (f) *Hellesdon Hospital for Mental Cases* normally has 309 beds for males and 425 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, was 652—273 males and 379 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital is 111 beds and 103 were occupied, all by females.
- (g) *Accommodation for Mental Defectives.* See pages 54 to 58.

III.—WELFARE OF BLIND
PERSONS
AND CHILDREN ACT 1948

BLIND PERSONS

The welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Welfare Committee. The Chief Welfare Officer has again kindly supplied the following:—

22 persons were registered as blind and 35 as partially sighted during the year. No treatment was recommended for 15 blind persons and 26 partially sighted persons, and the age groups are as follows:—

	Under 5 yrs.	35-39	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	Over 75	Total
Registered Blind ..	1	—	1	1	2	2	8	15
Partially Sighted ..	—	1	1	1	1	8	14	26

The eye defects are listed on page 65.

The treatment recommended and follow-up action in respect of the 7 blind and 9 partially sighted persons is more particularly described below:—

Registered Blind

Suffering from	Age	Treatment Recommended
Cataract and other	85	Operation (refused)
	83	Surgical later
	83	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	77 }	Operation
	74 }	
Glaucoma.. ..	83	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
Other Causes ..	66	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

Partially Sighted

Cataract ..	88	Operation
	83	Operation
	79	Operation
	75	Surgical
	74	Operation
Other Causes ..	87	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	83	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	68	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision
	26	Ophthalmic Medical Supervision

Blind and partially sighted persons registered during the year for whom no treatment is recommended by Section 'F' of BD8.

	Registered Blind (Ages)	Partially Sighted (Ages)
Cataract ..	76, 69, 56	82
Cataract and Other	Nil	84, 81, 75, 74, 73, 70
Other Causes ..	86, 84, 83, 82, 79, 78, 75, 73, 71, 69, 63, 3 months	93, 92, 89, 88, 87, 86, . 84, 79, 79, 78, 74, 72, 71, 70, 70, 68, 62, 58, 39

No cases of blindness following Ophthalmic Neonatorum during the year.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

On the request of the Children's Committee a Medical Officer inspects each of the 5 Children's Homes at approximately six-monthly intervals. Arrangements are also made for the dental inspection and treatment by the staff of the School Dental Department of children residing in the Homes.

PREVALENCE, PREVENTION AND CONTROL

IV.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

FEVERS, FOOD POISONING, ETC.

THE PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

617 cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified during the year. The tables which follow, show the details of these cases, deaths by age groups and hospital admissions.

AGE GROUPS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

Disease	Under 3 months	3—5 months	6—8 months	9 months—1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—19 years	20—24 years	25—34 years	35—44 years	45—64 years	65 and over	Age un-known	Total 1969	Total 1949 *	Total 1939 †
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	56
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	—	2	4	7	6	28	61	7	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	121	176	130
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	136	39
Measles ..	—	—	3	10	35	27	36	51	57	6	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	230	1230	6
Acute Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Acute Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	22	10
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	30	13	4	8	8	3	7	4	5	86	184	(a)
Undulant Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Food Poisoning ..	—	2	—	1	3	2	5	6	3	2	4	4	8	4	4	2	—	30	30	9
Dysentery ..	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	28	4	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	78	34	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Scabies ..	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7	9	9	—	3	1	2	1	1	2	53	45	(a)
Verminous conditions ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	(a)

*In addition there were 16 erysipelas, 101 acute primary pneumonia, 18 acute influenzal pneumonia, 26 puerperal pyrexia.
†In addition there were 27 erysipelas, 105 acute primary pneumonia, 45 acute influenzal pneumonia, 37 puerperal pyrexia.
(a) Not notifiable.

(There were no deaths)

Disease			Total Cases notified by Medical Practitioners	Cases admitted to Hospital	Average number of Cases admitted to Hospital during 1934-38*
Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	163
Scarlet Fever	..	..	121	—	248
Whooping Cough	..	..	10	—	14
Measles	..	..	230	—	42
Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	1
Acute Meningitis	..	..	—	—	3
Acute Encephalitis	..	..	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	3	1	7
Jaundice	..	..	86	2	—
Typhoid Fever	..	..	—	—	2
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	—	—	4
Food Poisoning	..	..	30	—	—
Dysentery	..	..	78	—	10
Malaria	..	..	—	—	1
Scabies	..	..	53	—	—
Verminous conditions	..	..	6	—	—

*In addition 33 erysipelas, 59 acute primary pneumonia, 7 acute influenzal pneumonia, 22 puerperal pyrexia and 1 undulant fever.

Scarlet Fever

121 cases, compared with 83 in 1968 were notified.

Diphtheria

Again no case was notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

10 notifications were received compared with 60 in 1968.

Measles

230 cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis, Acute Meningitis and Acute Encephalitis

No case was notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

3 cases were notified (7 in 1968).

Dysentery

78 cases were notified by General Practitioners.

Sonne dysentery was prevalent until the autumn of the year, a total of 94 cases being ascertained. 38 were schoolchildren, 24 were children under school age, and 32 were adults, of whom 4 were food handlers.

38 sporadic cases occurred in 18 schools. Infected children were excluded for 2 weeks.

The age groups were:—

					M	F
0—	..	..	..	..	15	12
5—	..	..	..	..	17	13
10—	..	..	..	..	2	1
15—	..	..	..	..	3	1
20—	..	..	..	..	4	4
25—	..	..	..	..	3	7
35—	..	..	..	..	2	4
45—	..	..	..	..	3	3
					<hr/> 49	<hr/> 45
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Food Poisoning

6 family outbreaks were investigated. The causative agents were:—

S. saint-paul	..	..	..	2 cases in 1 household
S. enteritidis	..	..	..	4 „ „ 1 „
S. typhimurium	..	..	..	7 „ „ 3 „
Cl. Welchii	..	..	..	6 „ „ 1 „

The outbreak caused by Cl. Welchii occurred in a home for elderly persons and was probably due to reheated meat.

31 sporadic cases were notified or ascertained. The causative agents were:—

S. typhimurium	..	..	11
S. heidelberg	..	..	5
S. reading	..	..	1
S. saint-paul	..	..	1
S. montevideo	..	..	1
S. infantis	..	..	1
unnamed salmonella	..	..	1
S. enteritidis	..	..	4
S. panama	..	..	1
S. senftenburg	..	..	1
S. stanley	..	..	1
S. indiana	..	..	1
S. livingstone	..	..	1
Origin unknown	..	..	1

Infective Hepatitis

Infective Hepatitis was notifiable in the counties of the Eastern Region before becoming generally notifiable throughout the country in 1968.

The annual notifications for Norwich have been as follows:—

1944	..	206	1957	..	28
1945	..	36	1958	..	274
1946	..	30	1959	..	46
1947	..	25	1960	..	34
1948	..	131	1961	..	80
1949	..	184	1962	..	81
1950	..	101	1963	..	24
1951	..	34	1964	..	15
1952	..	19	1965	..	8
1953	..	20	1966	..	8
1954	..	34	1967	..	9
1955	..	24	1968	..	93
1956	..	13	1969	..	86

Scabies and Verminous Conditions

53 cases of Scabies were notified by General Practitioners compared with 25 in 1968.

Some of the patients were treated by the General Practitioners, the remainder at the Health Department.

6 notifications of persons infested with vermin were received from General Practitioners (5 in 1968).

VENERELOGY

The Annual Report of Dr. D. W. Higson, the Consultant Venereologist to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Group, is included as an Appendix—pages 148 to 149.

LABORATORY WORK

Specimens from the Health Department were examined at the Public Health Laboratory as under:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	31
Faeces and urine	..	..	..	478
Bloods	..	..	..	27
Water	..	..	..	278
Milk	..	..	..	117
Ice Cream	..	..	..	23
Other foods	..	..	..	23

CHEST CLINICS
MASS RADIOGRAPHY

V.—TUBERCULOSIS

CONTACT CLINICS
CARE AND AFTER-CARE

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Mortality during 1969:—

Age-Periods	Notifications						Deaths					
	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Respiratory			Non-respiratory		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 „ ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 „ ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „ ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „ ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
45—54 „ ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 „ ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
65—74 „ ..	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
75—84 „ ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
85—94 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
95 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	10	7	17	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2

Occupations of the cases notified were as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Boot & Shoe Operative ..	1			Domestic Servant ..	1		
Furnishing Shop Manager ..	1			Housewife ..	3		
Student	2			Schoolchild ..	1		
Welder	2			Typist ..	1		
Retired Clerk ..	1			Waitress ..	1		
Retired Engine Driver ..	1						
Retired Railwayman ..	1						
Retired Undertaker ..	1						
	10				7		

Non-respiratory Tuberculosis

MALES				FEMALES			
Maintenance Worker ..	1			Grocery Assistant ..	1		
Representative	1			Housewife ..	1		
	2						

The 4 new cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis were Renal, male aged 60 years, Peritoneal, female 38 years; Neck gland, female 71 years; Epididymus, aged 27 years.

The average age (years) at time of notification was as follows:—

			1969	1959	1939
Respiratory	..	..	M. 53	42	40
Respiratory	..	..	F. 42	32	34
Non-respiratory	..	..	M. 43	—	24
Non-respiratory	..	..	F. 54	47	23

Notifications in 1969 totalling 21 were 12 more than the figure for the previous year. Respiratory notifications increased by 9 and non-respiratory cases increased by 3.

The sexes were virtually equally represented amongst the new cases. A family history of tuberculosis was ascertained in one-third of the cases.

In addition to the 21 new notifications, 9 further cases (all Respiratory) came to my notice in 1969 in other ways than by formal notification. Thus in all, 30 cases of Tuberculosis, 26 Lung and 4 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. 8 were transfers to this city from other areas and 1 was obtained from the death returns. Age and sex distribution was as follows:—

				M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year	..	..	..	—	—	—
1– 4 years	..	..	..	—	—	—
5–14	„	..	..	—	—	—
15–24	„	..	..	—	—	—
25–34	„	..	..	2	1	3
35–44	„	..	..	—	1	1
45–54	„	..	..	1	1	2
55–64	„	..	..	1	—	1
65–74	„	..	..	1	—	1
75–84	„	..	..	—	—	—
85–94	„	..	..	—	1	1
95 and over	..	..	..	—	—	—
				5	4	9

Deaths

4 deaths from Tuberculosis occurred during the year (2 in hospital) compared with none in 1968 and 2 in 1967.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 100,000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms)
1839-99	Averages	138	93	231	127	85	212
1900-09		144	87	231	123	74	197
1910-19		138	59	197	116	50	166
1920-29		115	25	140	93	20	113
1930-39		79	13	92	64	10	74
1940-49		61	9	70	56	8	64
1950-59		16.9	3.2	20.1	11.65	2.25	13.90
1960		4	—	4	3	—	3
1961		8	3	11	6.68	2.51	9.19
1962		2	1	3	1.67	0.83	2.50
1963		7	1	8	5.86	0.84	6.70
1964		3	1	4	2.51	0.84	3.35
1965		5	—	5	4.20	—	4.20
1966		9	—	9	7.62	—	7.62
1967		2	—	2	1.68	—	1.68
1968		—	—	—	—	—	—
1969		2	2	4	1.68	1.68	3.36

REPORT OF CHEST PHYSICIAN

Source of New Cases (Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis)

	1967	1968	1969
Mobile Radiography Unit	1	2	4
General Practitioners ..	15	6	7
Contacts	1	—	—
Others	2	1	1
Transfers in	4	3	5
Hospital	—	—	4

X-ray Only Service

5,753 persons (including 220 expectant mothers) from Norwich attended for a chest X-ray only, and 128 or 2.22% were recalled for appointment. 4 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (a rate of 0.68 per thousand) and 30 cases of carcinoma of the lung (a rate of 5.21 per thousand) were discovered.

Contact Examination

49 new adult contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic, and 42 new child contacts.

Cancer of the Lung

During the year 74 new cases (63 male and 11 female) were registered by the Cancer Registration Department at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and of this number 45 (39 male and 6 female) were discovered through the Chest Service.

Visitation

The Tuberculosis Visitor who resigned in November made visits as under during the year.

		TUBERCULOUS First Visits	Re-visits	NON- TUBERCULOUS Visits
Families or Households	..	11	689	199
Patients	.. ..	5	350	150
Home Contacts	.. ..	21	814	243

Her visiting duties were absorbed by the Health Visitors.
In addition 308 visits were made for other purposes.

Health Visitors also made 9 visits to 7 tuberculous households and the District Nurses attended 5 cases, making 384 visits.

Assistance

3,280 pints of milk were supplied free to 6 tuberculous persons.

Mass Radiography

During the year the Unit operated at two centres in the city for the X-ray of office and shop personnel and also at 12 firms. A total of 13,053 was X-rayed, of which 6,772 were Norwich residents. The results of the X-ray examinations are given below:—

	Males	Females	Total	1968 Total
No. of X-ray Examinations ..	7,380	5,673	13,053	7,099
No. of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis found:				
(a) Active, requiring immediate treatment or close clinical supervision	3	3	6	2
(b) Cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic	5	4	9	3

Rate per 1,000 of Active Cases of the total X-rayed=0.46%
(The active cases were 2 males (City) aged 33 and 48, 1 male (County) aged 26, and 2 females (City) aged 21 and 39, and 1 female (County) aged 41).

Below are given the groups who are X-rayed annually by the Unit:—

University of East Anglia	982 students (new entrants) and staff
H.M. Prison, Norwich ..	216 staff and inmates
Hellesdon Hospital ..	1,016 patients
Hospital Staff ..	669

Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation at the Chest Clinic were found in these groups (students at the University of East Anglia).

Visits to Homes run by Norwich Corporation Welfare Department

The Unit visited two Old People's Homes during the year where the people had been in contact with an active case of pulmonary tuberculosis. One home was visited on one occasion only when 32 staff and residents were X-rayed. In the case of the other home, on the first visit 35 staff and residents were X-rayed, and it was decided to pay a return visit some weeks later when 33 were X-rayed.

WATER, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL,
HOUSING, SLUM CLEARANCE,
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD,
OFFICES AND SHOPS,
CLEAN AIR

VI.—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

(a) **WATER Supply**

1. (a) The water supplied was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (b) No contamination of the water in the distribution system occurred and consequently no action was necessary.
- (c) (i) The number of dwelling houses served in Norwich was approximately 46,000, representing a population of about 119,000.
- (ii) No domestic supplies were provided by standpipe.
- (d) The fluoride content of the water varied according to the source of supply as follows:—

River Wensum supply	0·16 p.p.m.
Caistor St. Edmund borehole supply	0·13 p.p.m.
Colney borehole supply	0·22 p.p.m.

2. (a) 44 samples of untreated water from the River Wensum, 43 samples of untreated water from the Colney borehole, 41 samples of untreated water from the Caistor St. Edmund borehole and one sample of untreated water from the Aylsham borehole were bacteriologically examined in the department's laboratory. All the River Wensum samples were unsatisfactory but all the borehole samples gave excellent results. 1049 samples of water about to be pumped into supply and taken from widely separated points in the distribution system were examined and all but six gave excellent results. Four of the six were considered satisfactory. Chemical analyses of the potable water are attached.
- (b) At Heigham Works the water has a slight plumbo solvent action and this is corrected by the addition of a saturated solution of lime to the water going into supply. Samples of water from a service pipe were examined every month for lead content. Results varying from 0·14 p.p.m. to 0·20 p.p.m. were obtained.

		Source of Supply					
		Caistor borehole	Colney borehole	Contact Tank outlet at Heigham Waterworks		River Wensum at Intake	
<i>Chemical Analysis</i>							
Date taken		28.11.69	22.11.69	10. 3.69	22.10.69	10. 3.69	30.12.69
Residual Chlorine	..	Nil	Nil	0.23	0.45	Nil	Nil
Free Co ₂..	..	55.0	50.0	22.0	24.0	11.0	8.0
Total Alkalinity	CaCO ₃	275.0	260.0	240.0	222.0	255.0	255.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	N	Nil	0.001	0.015	0.003	0.089	0.117
Albuminoid Nitrogen	N	Nil	0.019	0.06	0.049	0.132	0.150
Nitrogen as Nitrite	N	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	FtTrace	Trace
Nitrogen as Nitrate	N	3.29	3.95	4.7	2.92	4.08	5.37
Total Hardness	CaCO ₃	368.0	339.0	352.0	328.0	343.0	342.0
Temporary	..	275.0	260.0	240.0	220.0	255.0	255.0
Permanent	..	93.0	79.0	112.0	108.0	88.0	87.0
Calculated Hardness	..	357.3	328.0	351.0	329.45	340.5	341.1
Due to Calcium	..	335.7	306.0	340.0	298.25	322.5	309.6
Due to Magnesium	..	21.6	22.0	11.0	31.2	18.0	35.5
Calcium	Ca	134.27	122.24	136.0	119.3	129.0	123.84
Magnesium	Mg	5.24	5.33	2.62	5.15	4.37	7.64
Sulphate	So ₄	64.18	50.19	79.0	75.7	82.3	69.9
Carbonate	Co ₃	165.0	156.0	144.0	132.0	153.0	153.0
Nitrate	No ₃	14.57	17.49	20.8	12.93	18.07	23.78
Chlorine	Cl	38.0	40.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	42.0
Silica	SiO ₂	10.0	10.0	12.0	6.0	10.0	14.0
Fe ₂ O ₃ Al ₂ O ₃	..	0.5	1.0	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.0
Cyanide	Cn	—	—	—	Nil	—	—
Suspended Solids	180C	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.8	15.0	11.0
Solids in Solution	180C	—	—	470.0	428.0	485.0	460.0
Total Solids	..	460.0	435.0	—	—	500.0	471.0
Iron	Fe	0.001	0.01	0.001	0.02	0.2	0.3
Lead	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper	..	—	—	—	FtTrace	—	—
Zinc	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese	..	—	—	—	—	—	0.03
Calcium Carbonate	..	275.0	260.0	240.0	220.0	255.0	255.0
Calcium Sulphate	..	82.5	62.02	111.94	106.42	91.8	74.26
Calcium Chloride	..	—	—	19.55	—	—	—
Magnesium Sulphate	..	7.43	8.03	—	0.73	21.93	21.9
Magnesium Chloride	..	14.66	14.54	10.27	19.6	—	12.62
Sodium Chloride	..	44.65	48.1	49.24	55.08	79.15	53.76
Sodium Nitrate	..	19.98	23.98	28.57	17.73	24.77	32.6

The results are given in parts per million.

(b) Medical Examination of Employees

Newly appointed employees in the Water Department are medically examined. The Water Engineer also informs the Health Department of any sickness amongst the employees, and, if I

consider it necessary, they are medically examined before resuming work. 22 newly appointed employees were examined and in 5 instances re-examination of employees absent through sickness were considered advisable and carried out.

(c) Wells

Details of premises in the City having private water supplies available by means of wells are as follows:—

			Having mains water available	No mains available	Total
Domestic premises	..	..	5	5	10
Business premises—					
Food manufacturing—					
Soft drinks	..	..	1	—	1
Dairy	..	..	1	1	2
Bakery	..	..	1	—	1
Breweries	..	..	4	—	4
Flour Millers	..	..	2	—	2
Other trades—					
Water used for boiler feed	..	..	4	—	4
Water used for washing down	..	..	7	—	7
Water used for horticultural purposes	..	..	1	—	1
			—	—	—
			26	6	32
			—	—	—

Those firms engaged in food manufacturing use well water in connection with their business; the other firms use the water for a variety of purposes, as detailed above.

During the year, 21 samples of well water were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 5 were from domestic premises having no mains water available. All were satisfactory.

(d) Routine Sampling by Health Department

As far as water going into the supply is concerned, 301 samples were examined bacteriologically and all but one reached the highest standard of excellence.

(e) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

1. During the year Sewer Reconstruction was carried out in the following streets, replacing old combined sewers with a separate system of drainage:—

Bull Close Road, Spencer Street and Brunswick Road.

2. A new sewer was laid from Cremorne Lane to near the new Water Department borehole on Yarmouth Road, thus relieving flooding, which took place on the open land off Yarmouth Road.

3. A short length of sewer was laid off Havers Road to relieve flooding which took place there in times of storm.

4. A new Manhole was constructed at the junction of Magdalen Street/Magpie Road and Bull Close Road, to stop the overflow of sewage from the combined sewer into the surface water sewer, and thus reducing pollution into the river.

5. Work has been proceeding well on the 1st stage of the Riverside Intercepting Sewer.

6. During the year approximately 12 cesspools were connected to main drainage.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government approval was received during the year, authorising the Corporation to prepare designs and to obtain tenders for the extension of the Whitlingham Sewage Purification Works, to enable it to treat up to 12 million gallons a day of sewage.

It will include an Activated Sludge Plant, for effluent treatment, together with a sludge pressing plant.

Annual Report

of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR,

(J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.)

for the year 1969.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work of the Environmental Health Section.

The first section of the report deals with a variety of subjects, including the remedying of disrepair in dwelling-houses—enforcement of which takes up a great deal of an inspector's time—infestation control, noise abatement, and rodent control. The latter, though an essential part of public health administration is one of those functions which rarely attract a great deal of attention, the number of complaints dealt with during the year remaining steady at 1,261. In the sometimes difficult task of noise abatement it is noteworthy that the figure of 37 complaints dealt with is almost double that of the previous year.

Solid progress has been made in the sphere of housing, in that by the end of the year 6 clearance areas comprising 696 properties were represented, and in addition 7 public inquiries were held by the Ministry's Inspector into previously-declared clearance areas. Houses in multiple occupation often present difficulties of access for the inspectors because many such houses are tenanted by people who are at work all day, and consequently visits have to be made outside normal working hours. Owners of multi-occupied houses co-operated enabling the standards of amenities to be raised and repairs carried out. The effect of the new Housing Act 1969 was to make the public health inspector responsible for preparing a specification of works necessary to bring the house up to a standard of fitness, in cases where the owner had applied for a discretionary grant to aid him in improving his property to a good standard. By the end of the year 96 requests for such specifications had been received. Applications to the Medical Officer of Health for assistance with re-housing in which the applicants give medical reasons as their grounds for priority are increasing; many have to be visited by a public health inspector and a report completed on the conditions under which the applicant is living.

There was an increase in the region of 33 to 35% over 1968 in the throughput of animals at the two slaughtering establishments. The services of the 3 authorised meat inspectors are being supplemented by help from the district public health inspectors, particularly during periods of holidays and sickness. Consideration will have to be given to the appointment of an additional authorised meat inspector in the near future. The absence of a specialist food hygiene inspector necessarily reduced the attention which could be given to the inspection of food premises.

Firm proposals for continuing with the smoke control programme are of necessity dependent both on the financial resources being available at the time when they are needed and on the adequacy of supplies of smokeless fuels; the indications are that the national shortage of solid smokeless fuels will preclude making further smoke control areas of any substance at least until the spring of 1971.

The Government's Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection has already made it abundantly clear that almost all local authorities need to take some action to improve their refuse collection services, and they regard the skip system (which is used in Norwich), and kerb-side collection, as being the two worst of the traditional methods. There are some new Corporation flat developments—these now total approximately 1,200 dwellings—in which from the outset paper sacks have been used instead of the traditional dustbin. We had hoped to make a start on converting the City to a paper sack system, but financial restrictions have so far prevented this. More and more bulk containers are being installed at commercial premises; this has become a more acceptable way of storing refuse, being more

hygienic and less wasteful of space than the equivalent number of small bins.

The Civic Amenities Act placed an obligation on local authorities to provide reception areas to which the public can take bulky refuse. This requirement was met by the erection during the year of a brick bunker outside the gates of the Refuse Tip at Harford Bridges, available to the public at all times. This facility supplements the "extra refuse" collection service—we had 2,899 requests for such collections, an increase of 11 % on 1968—yet despite these two easy methods by which householders can dispose of articles too large for the dustbin, there are still some people who dump their unwanted rubbish on vacant sites in the City.

Another problem which has been the subject of much serious study by ourselves in consultation with most other authorities in Norfolk is the future of refuse disposal, and a group study report has been published by the constituent authorities, setting out both the short and long-term measures which will be necessary. Tipping facilities, including those at present in use in Norwich, are rapidly becoming exhausted and the problem now facing us and the neighbouring Councils is to find the best practical means of disposing of refuse in the future.

A mobile public convenience was purchased during the year. Its purpose was two-fold; it was intended to act as an alternative when any of the permanent conveniences have to be taken out of service for major renovations, and also to be available for hire to organisations running open air functions where extra toilet accommodation is needed. However, there was an apparent need for a public convenience at the St. Andrews Car Park and the mobile unit was accordingly put into use there on the 12th December, where to the time of writing it has remained and is serving a useful purpose.

Finally, my thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued guidance and encouragement, and to all members of the staff of my section for their co-operation and support.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. SMELLIE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

26th October, 1970.

GENERAL

Public Health Acts—Remedying of housing defects

The following is a summary of the principal work done during the year :

3,390 nuisances detected
982 informal notices served
294 statutory notices served
4,052 premises inspected
3,949 nuisances abated.

Nuisance Orders were applied for in 69 cases. 16 were granted by the Magistrates, and the remainder were withdrawn as the necessary repairs had been done before the hearing.

Miscellaneous Complaints

2,206 visits were made in connection with sundry complaints of which 501 concerned offensive smells or accumulations.

Offensive Trades

Offensive trades carried on consist of 3 dealers in rags, skins and bones and one fellmonger. No complaints were received and the trades were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Common Lodging Houses

There are 2 registered keepers of common lodging houses. Both premises were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. 10 visits were made.

Drainage

1,980 visits were made in connection with choked and/or defective drains, or alterations to, or reconstruction of drainage systems.

Caravan Sites

There is 1 licensed caravan site. 198 visits were made in respect of caravan sites and areas used for temporary siting of caravans.

Cinemas—Sanitary Conditions

Conditions were found to be satisfactory in the 6 cinemas in the city. 14 visits were made.

Infectious Diseases, etc.

During the year 380 visits were made to dwelling-houses and other premises in connection with contagious diseases, and food poisoning.

Infestation Control

(a) Rats and mice destruction

(i) Treatment following complaints

	Dwelling- houses	Business premises	Other premises	Total
No. of new complaints . .	1,119	87	55	1,261

(ii) Treatment in the City Sewers

The sewers were treated by the placing of baits containing fluoracetamide I/F (1081) in selected manholes throughout the City.

1,582 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with rodent control.

(b) Pigeon Control

Owing to reductions in the financial estimates it was not possible to carry out routine treatments for destruction of pigeons. 20 visits were made by the Inspectors in connection with complaints of pigeon infestation.

(c) Insects, etc.

223 visits were made in connection with other types of infestation.

Animal health

6 pet shops, 2 boarding establishments for cats and dogs, and 1 riding establishment were licensed. 52 visits were made.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

6 premises are registered for the purpose of upholstery, etc. 8 visits were made. 5 samples of filling material were taken, one of which was unsatisfactory; a warning letter was sent to the manufacturer concerned.

Fertilisers and Feedingstuffs Act, 1926

10 samples of feedingstuffs and 4 of fertilisers were obtained for analysis by the Agricultural Analyst. 2 of the fertiliser samples were reported as unsatisfactory in some respect, and letters were sent to the manufacturers concerned, but in neither case was the discrepancy to the detriment of the purchaser.

Public Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water at the City of Norwich Bath and Lakenham Bath for bacteriological examination was carried out.

School Swimming Baths

Routine weekly sampling of the water in the 4 pools was carried out whilst they were in operation.

Noise Abatement

37 complaints of alleged nuisance from noise were dealt with; they are classified as follows:—

Factory Machinery	10
Sheet Metal Works	1
Loading/unloading of vehicles	2
Use of pneumatic drills	14
Building operations	2
Traffic noises	4
Playing of musical instruments, radio sets etc. ..	1
Barking of dogs	1
Ice Cream Chimes	2

105 visits were made, and in 2 cases, statutory notices were served, both of which were complied with.

Technical Training

One trainee public health inspector passed his final examination and was appointed to the staff of inspectors on the 1st July. One passed the Intermediate stage of the Examination, whilst another entered the final year of his Course.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND FACTORIES

(a) Offices and Shops

A report has been submitted to the Department of Employment and Productivity on the Council's enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act during 1969. The report included the prescribed particulars and an extract from these is given below—

(i) Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	33	525	40
Retail shops	21	784	19
Wholesale shops, warehouses	6	96	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	69	1
Fuel storage depots	—	6	—
Total	63	1,480	66

- (ii) Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises 817
- (iii) Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace at end of year:—

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	8,749
Retail shops	6,072
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	1,469
Catering establishments open to the public ..	1,024
Canteens	157
Fuel storage depots	29
Total ..	17,500
Total Males ..	8,154
Total Females ..	9,346

(iv) Exemptions

1 exemption in relation to space (Section 5(2)) granted to an office, was in force throughout the year.

Registration and Inspection

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year was 1,480, an increase of 16 on the previous year.

Inspection of all classes of premises (with the exception of those which are also food premises) and the following up of contraventions, are carried out by a clerk/technical assistant. In the case of food premises, however, it is felt that inspections under this Act can be carried out at the same time as those required under the Food and Drugs Act, consequently visits to such premises are done by District Public Health Inspectors.

The defects found in the course of inspection of premises, together with those remedied, are classified in the following table:—

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
4	Cleanliness	10	66
5	Overcrowding	1	20
6	Temperature (including lack of thermometers)	36	133
7	Ventilation	15	21
8	Lighting	7	6
9	Sanitary conveniences	34	115
10	Washing facilities	9	93
11	Drinking water	4	42
12	Clothing accommodation	3	17

Section of the Act	Defect	No. found to exist	No. remedied
13	Sitting facilities	1	4
15	Eating facilities	1	—
16	Floors, passages and stairs not kept free of obstruction etc. ..	39	90
17	Dangerous machinery	6	12
20	Hoists and lifts	5	3
24	First Aid	34	110
50	Failure to display prescribed notices	39	115
	Structural or decorative defects to walls, ceilings, windows, etc.	8	38

The smaller number of defects found, compared with those remedied, indicates a more healthy position in that premises are generally up to standard.

Accidents

26 accidents to males and 38 to females were reported, compared with 46 and 37 respectively in 1968. The following table gives details of the number of accidents occurring in each class of premises:—

	No. of accidents	Percentage of number of persons employed
Offices	9	0·1
Retail shops	37	0·6
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses ..	7	0·5
Catering Establishments	5	0·5
Canteens	6	3·8
Fuel storage	—	—
	64	

The causes of these accidents are classified as follows:—

Colliding with objects or being struck by falling objects ..	15
Lifting or handling goods	11
Slipping or tripping on level surfaces	11
Slipping or falling on staircases, steps, etc. ..	6
Other falls	6
Use of hand tools	6
Involving machinery	3
Contact with hot substances	2
Involving vehicles	2
Miscellaneous	2

(b) **Factories**

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	31	9	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	613	59	8
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers) ..	65	11	—
Total ..	<u>709</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>8</u>

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which defects were found Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary conveniences:—				
Unsuitable or defective ..	8	8	—	2
				—

Outwork

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers notified
Wearing apparel—making etc. ..	309
Brushmaking	1
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc...	83
	<u>393</u>

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

448 families were rehoused from areas which had been confirmed by the Minister. 32 families were rehoused from individual unfit houses.

The following clearance areas were represented:—

	Dwelling- houses	Dwelling- houses/ Shops	Licensed Premises	Population
Egyptian Road, etc., Clearance Areas ..	47	—	—	101
Devonshire Street, Derby Street, etc., Clearance Areas	256	5	—	549
Clifton Street, Langley Street, etc., Clearance Areas	129	3	—	308
Old Palace Road and Goldsmith Street, Clearance Areas ..	33	1	—	78
Cavalry Street, etc., Clearance Areas ..	93	1	—	215
Paddock Street, etc., Clearance Areas ..	126	2	—	311

Details of Public Inquiries (where held) and Orders confirmed by the Minister are as follows:—

	Date of Public Inquiry	Date of confirmation by the Minister
Sprowston Road, Hooper Lane Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	12. 2.69	31. 3.69
Bristol Terrace Clearance Area, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968	17. 4.69	3. 6.69
Spitalfields Clearance Areas, Com- pulsory Purchase Order, 1969 ..	—	18. 8.69
Ashford Street, Charles Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	8. 7.69	10.11.69
Devonshire Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	6.11.69	—
Egyptian Road, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	6.11.69	—
Clifton Street, Langley Street, etc., Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969	11.11.69	—

Individual Unfit Houses

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	19
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	23
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	19
4.	Number of separate dwellings or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	20

Inspections of Dwelling-houses

1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3,359
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	6,546
2.	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1. above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2,017
	(b) Number of inspections for the purpose	2,494
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Housing Act, 1957	747
4.	Number of dwelling-houses, excluding those in paragraph 3 above, found not fit in all respects and dealt with under Public Health Acts	982

Remedy of defects without service of formal notice

Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by officers of the Local Authority ..	886
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
2.	Number of houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice, by owners, or by local authority in default	—

B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	294
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	271
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	36

C.—Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	19
2.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	23
3.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted	9
4.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	43
5.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of closing orders	59
6.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of undertakings not to re-let	19
7.	Number of demolition orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	
8.	Number of closing orders determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	4
9.	Number of undertakings determined, the premises having been rendered fit for habitation	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	20
2.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	2
3.	Number of separate tenements on which closing orders were operative or undertakings have been accepted and which were demolished	—

E.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

1.	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	—
2.	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	—

Individual Unfit Houses represented during 1969:— 51

F.—Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:—

	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which a closing order has been substituted for a demolition order .. .	—
--	--	---

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates of disrepair	—
Undertakings received from owners	—
Certificates of disrepair issued	—
Applications for cancellation of certificates of disrepair ..	2
Certificates cancelled	2

Houses in Multiple Occupation

No. found to be in multiple occupation	55
No. of informal notices served	45
No. of statutory notices served	2
No. of houses made to comply with the standards in all respects	7
No. of houses found to comply with the standards without recourse to the service of notices	13
No. of visits made	565

Improvement Grants

No. of requests from City Engineer for opinion to determine prospective life of the property for which application for grant has been made	451
No. of requests for specifications of works required to make the property fit	96
No. of premises visited and specifications prepared ..	36
No. of visits	326

Applications for re-housing on medical, etc., grounds

Visits were made to 149 premises, the tenants of which had requested rehousing on medical or other special grounds, and a report was made for the Medical Officer of Health, in each case, of the conditions existing.

House Building

Permanent new houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a) Council dwellings	541
(b) Private dwellings	320

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

No. of milk distributors on register at 31st December ..	131
No. of licences in force at 31st December:—	
(a) Dealer's (pre-packed milk) licence:—	
(i) Untreated	10
(ii) Pasteurised	103
(iii) Sterilized	57
(iv) Ultra heat treated	15

(b) Dealer's Licence (Untreated)	..	..	1
(c) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence	..	..	1

Regular routine sampling of milk, both for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination, was carried out. Results are as under:—

	Satisfactory	Un-satisfactory	Total
Samples taken for Chemical analysis (and carried out in the department)	112	—	112
Bacteriological examination:—			
(a) Untreated milk	30	1	31
(b) Pasteurised milk	78	1	79
(c) Sterilized milk	4	—	4
(d) Ultra heat treated	1	—	1
Samples examined for the presence of brucella abortus:—			
(a) No. of samples of raw milk examined	2		
(b) No. of positive samples found	—		

Poultry Inspection

No. of poultry processing premises	..	..	3
No. of visits thereto	..	..	45
Total number of birds processed	..	..	262,829
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	..	..	0.52%
Weight of poultry condemned	..	..	4,396 lbs.

Turkeys, ducks, hens, broilers, capons and geese are dealt with. Whilst the number of birds processed was only approximately one-third of the 1968 figure, the weight of poultry condemned was only slightly less than in 1968, which justifies the vigilance exercised by the Meat Inspectors.

Meat Inspection

Details of animals killed and inspected:—

Number inspected at:	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	TOTAL	Equivalent Cattle Units
City of Norwich							
Abattoir ..	3,713	140	121	4,155	46,155	54,284	27,802
Pointer's Private							
Abattoir ..	108	28	193	153	89,156	89,638	44,809
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,821	168	314	4,308	135,311	143,922	72,611
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Condemnation of Meat

<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses con- demned	6	3	25	38	323
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	840	72	13	321	20,542
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	22.1	44.6	12.1	8.3	15.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	867
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	0.6
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	11	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	11	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Percentage of carcasses diseased:—

(a) *Diseases excluding tuberculosis and cysticerci*

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	%	%	%	%	%
1959 ..	22.4	33.9	1.9	2.4	5.9
1967 ..	26.6	61.3	2.4	9.9	14.1
1968 ..	21.8	56.2	25.0	4.5	18.2
1969 ..	22.1	44.6	12.1	8.3	15.4

(b) *Tuberculosis only*

1959 ..	2.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.8
1967 ..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
1968 ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
1969 ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

Carcases and Organs Condemned

	Cattle			Calves			Sheep			Pigs		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Abscesses	—	474	112	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	630	994
Actinobacillosis	..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis	..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	..	2	50	—	—	—	6	31	—	14	1,973	141
Arthritis	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	379
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Congestion	..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Contamination	..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus bovis	..	343	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Distomatosis	..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	15	—	—
Emaciation	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Endocarditis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Fever	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	27	—	—
Immature	..	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	..	36	15	1	4	—	—	18	—	—	6,436	—
Mastitis ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Moribund	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nephritis..	..	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—
Parasitic (includes cystic, milk spot, ascar, pentestoma, strongyli)	..	78	—	—	—	—	1	308	—	—	9,258	—
Pericarditis	..	17	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	6,767	—
Peritonitis	..	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	2,500	—
Pleurisy	70	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	6	6,719	—
Pneumonia	..	15	—	2	11	—	1	—	—	33	28	—

Pyæmia ..	..	..	7	—	1	—	—	—	128	—	—
Pyrexia ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Septicæmia	..	..	—	7	5	—	—	—	64	—	—
Telangiectasis	..	..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Traumatic	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	19	4
Tuberculosis	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,257	—
Ulcer ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
Wounds and injuries	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—
Totals	..	..	9	1,221	177	25	20	38	323	35,751	1,518

A Whole carcases including organs. B Organs. C Meat (Pounds).

The total weight of meat condemned was approximately 90 tons.

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following quantities of foods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—

Meat	Fish	Cartons	Other Foods	
			Tins	Packets
6 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs.	2 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.	2,140	9,124	1,183

Chemical Analysis of Food and Drugs

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Alcoholic drinks and liqueurs ..	—	12	—	3
Beverages	—	7	—	1
Bread and Bread mixes	—	1	—	—
Butter, margarine and cooking fats	—	5	—	—
Buttered rolls, cakes, etc. ..	1	—	—	—
Cakes, pastries, biscuits	—	6	—	—
Cakes, pastries, biscuits (cream filled)	—	3	—	—
Cake and pudding mixes	—	2	—	—
Cereals and other farinaceous foods	1	10	—	—
Cheese and cheese products ..	—	9	—	—
Colouring, flavouring, seasoning and decorative materials ..	—	23	—	1
Composite meals	—	5	—	1
Cordials, fruit juices and other soft drinks	—	18	—	1
Cream and artificial cream ..	—	2	—	—
Custard powder and blancmange ..	—	1	—	—
Fish, smoked	—	3	—	—
Fish, fresh	—	5	—	2
Fish, tinned	—	15	—	5
Fish cakes	1	1	—	—
Flour	1	2	1	1
Fruit, dried	—	5	—	—
Fruit, fresh	—	1	—	1
Fruit, tinned	—	9	—	1
Fruit puddings, pies and filling mixtures	—	4	—	—
Herbs and spices	—	5	—	1
Ice cream	—	5	—	—
Ice cream powder	—	2	—	—
Jams, marmalade and conserves ..	—	12	—	—
Jellies	—	3	—	—
Meat, raw	—	12	—	1
Meat, prepared	—	16	—	3

Description	Number of samples examined		Number reported as being unsatisfactory in some respect	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Meat products	3	37	—	3
Medicines and drugs	—	22	—	2
Milk	2	—	—	—
Milk powder	—	2	—	—
Milk, tinned	—	1	—	—
Potato crisps and sticks	—	1	—	—
Sauces, pickles, condiments	—	18	—	5
Sausages	2	15	—	4
Soup	—	3	—	1
Sugar	—	1	—	—
Sweets and chocolate	—	3	—	—
Vegetables, dried	—	1	—	1
Vegetables, fresh	—	1	—	—
Vegetables, tinned	—	5	—	1
Unclassified	—	1	—	—
	11	315	1	39

Merchandise Marks Acts

Although these Acts have been repealed by the Trade Descriptions Act 1968, Orders-in-Council made under the older legislation requiring certain imported goods (e.g., tomatoes) to be marked with the country of their origin, were to continue in force until May 1971. Regular visits were made to premises to check for contraventions of the Orders.

Food Premises

Category	Total Number	Inspections
Bakehouses	19	31
Butchers	114	354
Catering Establishments	214	562
Factories	20	16
Fried Fish Shops	52	95
Public Houses	207	148
Grocers, confectionery and general	450	991
Wholesale distributors	56	109

197 notifications were sent to persons carrying on food businesses drawing attention to contraventions of the Regulations.

Registered premises

	Number	Inspections
Under Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16:—		
Ice Cream	381	85
Potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food and sausages	142	52
Under Milk and Dairies Regulations:—		
Dairies	4	10
Milk distributors	131	18

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations

23 samples of ice cream were submitted to the methylene blue test.

Food prosecutions

Details are as follows:—

	No. of offences	Fines imposed
1. Selling canned plums containing foreign matter	1	£75, plus 20 guineas advocate's fee
2. Smoking whilst handling open food ..	1	£3, plus 5 guineas advocate's fee

CLEAN AIR

Measurement of air pollution

Daily readings are continuing to be taken at the five air pollution recording stations in the City.

Prior approval of furnace installations

28 applications for prior approval of furnace installations were received and dealt with.

Smoke Control Areas

The City's first Smoke Control Order came into force on the 1st July, 1969, and it covered much of the commercial centre of the City and the redeveloped Ber Street/King Street area. 2 technical assistants and a clerk/typist were recruited during the year, on a temporary basis, to carry out a detailed survey of premises in the next stage, i.e. the first phase proper, of the Council's proposed 10-year programme for smoke control areas.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No. of vehicle loads of house and trade refuse disposed of	13,545
No. of special collections, i.e. of bulky household refuse	2,899
No. of cesspools at end of year	45
No. of cesspool emptyings	308
No. of pail closets at end of year	45
Income accruing from collection and disposal of trade refuse	£3,504*
Income accruing from traders conveying refuse to Harford Tip	£4,758*

Public conveniences

Structures containing ladies' and gents' toilets ..	9
Structures containing gents' toilets only ..	3
Structures containing urinals only	3
Mobile conveniences (ladies' and gents') ..	1

Visits by Cleansing Inspectors—	10,549
---	--------

*These figures relate to the 1969/70 financial year.

REPORT OF THE
PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

VII.
SCHOOL HEALTH
SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the School Health Service for the year 1969. This is the 62nd Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer for the City of Norwich.

School Children on Register

The number of children on the register at the end of the year was 20,310. This compares with 20,170 at the end of 1968. The highest figure between the world wars was 19,655 in 1933 and the highest since 1939/45 was, of course, that of the famous bulge year—20,574 in 1961.

Minor Ailment Clinics

There has been no change in the staffing pattern of these since last year.

The overall number of warts treated has not significantly changed.

Ear Conditions

The number of cases of Otorrhoea known by us to have received treatment shows no change at 38. This, of course, compares with the three-figure numbers of the inter-war years.

Audiometry

1,923 infant school children had their hearing tested in 1969 of whom 193 (10%) were referred to one of the doctors on the staff for further testing. 79 of these were ultimately referred to the Ear Nose and Throat Consultant, who recommended as follows:—

For Operative Treatment (Myringotomy, Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids, etc.)	..	..	..	45
For treatment of Otorrhoea and Retesting Later	..			7
For Observation Only (Perceptive deafness)	..			14
Within Normal Limits—Review again later	..			10
Within Normal Limits—Discharged	..			3

Cleanliness

Of 52,511 examinations of children made in schools during the year (38,706 in 1968) 30 boys and 47 girls in 58 families were found to be infested, representing only 0.38% of the total school population. This compares with the figure of 0.46% for 1968 which was itself a decrease on the preceding year and has to be compared with the last available national figure of 2.54%.

Speech Therapy

It is gratifying to be able to report that the vacancy for a Speech Therapist created by the officer accompanying her husband to another part of the country was filled during the year.

Child Guidance Clinic

The number of new cases seen at the Child Guidance Clinic last year was 76, this compares with the following figures for the preceding years.

1968—60

1967—71

1966—94

The number of new cases of Juvenile Delinquency seen at the Clinic was 4 which compares with the following figures for previous years.

1968— 6

1965— 2

1967— 2

1964— 1

1966—14

1963—11

It would seem possible that children are attending the Clinic at an earlier age and it is to be hoped that this will tend to decrease the cases of juvenile delinquency. This younger age at attendance, particularly of pre-school children is to be attributed to improved transport arrangements inaugurated during the year, as mentioned on Page 131.

School Dental Service

On Page 133 the Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. Christensen, reports on the School Dental Service. The dental staffing position is still somewhat precarious but we are much better off relatively than many authorities. We have three whole-time and the equivalent of one dental officer, part-time. Both to keep abreast of current medical and dental opinion and to have the greatest possible use of available dental skill, a specialist anaesthetist is employed for either one or two sessions per week as required to save Dentists having to give anaesthetics.

I would like to echo Mr. Christensen's comment on the number of teeth extracted "not a very bright reflection on the dental condition of the school children". I wonder what the figure would have been if fluoridation had been introduced when first recommended here many years ago.

Infectious Diseases

1968 saw the introduction on a limited scale of measles vaccination. Owing to the shortage of vaccine only 1,399 were vaccinated by the end of the year and 371 cases of measles were notified. Last year the vaccine was in even shorter supply and only 912 were vaccinated. 74 cases of measles in school children were notified during the year.

At the moment of writing we are on the threshold of vaccination against Rubella.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Last year I felt it necessary to comment on the percentage of parents accepting the testing and, if necessary, the B.C.G. vaccination for the 13-year old children. The figure was 77.61 % which compares with 83 % in 1965. I repeat what I said then that although tuberculosis is virtually conquered it can never be eliminated and indeed with greater travel from abroad and despite medical control of immigrants, cases will tend to occur. As the number of cases in the community falls so will the herd immunity fall unless it is boosted by B.C.G. vaccination. The percentage of positive reactors fell somewhat, the 13-year old 3.5 % compared with 6.56 % in 1968 and 5.3 % in 1967, while amongst the older children the figure was 4.0 % which compares with 7.57 % and 6.4 % respectively.

Handicapped Pupils

During 1968 5 boys and 4 girls (city children) were admitted to the Physically Handicapped School, and during 1969 9 boys and 6 girls. The conditions occasioning admission were as follows:—

Boys	Girls
Spina Bifida (2 boys)	Transverse Myelitis
Incomplete Vault of Skull (post fracture)	Bronchiectasis
Haemophilia	Spastic Hemiplegia
Asthma and Eczema	Congenital Ichthyosis
Cerebella Ataxia	Spasticity
Spastic Quadriplegia	Asthma
Encephalitis following Acute Rheumatism	
Aphasia	

It will be noted that 2 spina bifida cases were admitted during the year.

It will be seen, therefore, that the pattern for admission to the Physically Handicapped School remains as in the past recent years, firmly based on medical educational need.

Deaths of Schoolchildren

It is distressing to have to record that 10 schoolchildren died during the year. Causes of death were as follows:—

Boys	Girls
Age 6—Cystic Fibrosis	Age 5—Staph. Septicaemia
„ 9—Multiple Injuries (road accident)	due to Staph. Osteomyelitis
„ 10 Medullablastoma	„ 7—Acute
„ 11 Lymphosarcoma	Glomerulonephritis
„ 14—Sarcoma of R. Femur	„ 13—Aplastic Anaemia associated with Ethosuximide therapy
„ 14—Bronchiectasis	
„ 15—Medullablastoma	

Although this number is higher than in recent years the increase is not statistically significant and should perhaps be considered in the light of the figures of some years ago.

1929—33	annual average	28
1934—38	„ „	29
1939—43	„ „	23
1944—48	„ „	11

Provision of Meals

The figures for the provision of meals and milk on Page 144 are materially the same as in previous years.

Acknowledgement

It is with pleasure that I record the continued interest and enthusiasm of all members of the School Health Service and of the Director of Education and his staff, both teaching and administrative. Without such help and co-operation the School Health Service could not be maintained.

The continued support of the members of the Committee has been as before, an encouragement throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J.R. Murdoch". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
68 St. Giles' Street,
Norwich, NOR 22E.
Tel. No. Norwich 22233 Ext. 300.

Annual Report of the Principal School Medical Officer

(1) (a) STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE (as at 31st December, 1969)

MEDICAL STAFF

J. R. MURDOCK, (Mod.), B.A., M.D., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

D. B. HILL, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

R. M. BADMINTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.A., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.
Medical Officer in Department

(3 vacancies)

DENTAL OFFICERS

P. I. CHRISTENSEN, L.D.S., B.D.S.
Principal School Dental Officer

J. M. MITCHELL, L.D.S., R.C.S.
School Dental Officer

R. A. FELLA, B.D.S.
School Dental Officer

(3 vacancies)

**(1) (b) SCHOOL HEALTH CONSULTANT SERVICES
PROVIDED BY THE
EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD**

Cardiac Clinic:

W. A. OLIVER, M.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Clinic:

P. H. BEATTIE, M.D.(Aberdeen), D.O.M.S.(Eng.)

W. J. NAUNTON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S.

P. J. L. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Otorhinolaryngic Clinic:

Arrangements exist for the School Health Service to make appointments for
MR. I. S. YOUNG, M.B., Ch.B.(Glasgow), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), D.L.O. and
MR. R. J. SELICK, M.B., F.R.C.S. to see cases at their clinics.

(2) GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of school children on the school register at the end of the year was 20,310 compared with 20,170 at the end of 1968. These figures include the numbers on the registers of the non-local education authority schools at which medical inspection is carried out by the authority.

The number of school departments in the city is as follows:—

I. PRIMARY

Infants	20.	4232 children in attendance at end of year
Junior	17.	6055 children in attendance at end of year
Combined Junior and Infant	3.	893 children in attendance at end of year

II. SECONDARY

Modern	10.	5060 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Mixed)	1.	693 children in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Boys)	1.	806 boys in attendance at end of year
Grammar (Girls)	1.	769 girls in attendance at end of year

At the year end there were some 581 boys in the senior and 79 in the junior department of the King Edward VI School, and 565 girls (seniors) and 179 girls and boys (juniors) at the Notre Dame School, both non-local education authority schools at which we carry out inspections.

III. NURSERY SCHOOL AND CLASSES

Earlham Nursery

School	..	100 children in attendance at end of year
Nursery Classes		90 children in attendance at end of year

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

IV. SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Physically Handi-

capped and

Delicate Pupils

64 children in attendance at end of year

Educationally

Sub - Normal

Pupils

.. 144 children in attendance at end of year

During the year the Junior and Infant sections of the St. John's School were separated under two Head Teachers instead of being combined under one as hitherto.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

The age-groups in which medical examinations of school children were carried out remain unchanged, the routine ones being four times during a child's school life.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year, their physical condition, and the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the schools was as follows:—

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	No. of Pupils Examined	Percent- age of Exams at which Parents were present	Findings			
			Number of those whose Physical Condition Satisfac- tory	No. Requiring Treatment		
				For De- fective Vision	For all other Condi- tions	Total In- dividual Pupils
1965 and later ..	192	98.0	192	4	18	20
1964 ..	1109	97.3	1109	36	117	150
1963 ..	732	96.0	732	21	84	104
1962 ..	134	94.0	134	5	15	20
1961 ..	1297	89.0	1297	40	93	130
1960 ..	178	86.5	178	9	25	33
1959 ..	70	82.9	70	8	9	17
1958 ..	323	68.1	323	29	36	63
1957 ..	706	68.8	705	33	70	96
1956 ..	293	67.9	293	13	21	33
1955 ..	30	53.3	30	1	3	4
1954 and earlier ..	572	16.4	571	29	55	79
Total L.E.A. Schools	5636	79.5	5634 (99.96%)	228	546	749
Non-L.E.A. Schools	179	62.0	179 (100%)	10	17	26
Grand Total	5815	78.9	5813 (99.97%)	238	563	775

	L.E.A. Schools	Non-L.E.A. Schools
Number of Re-inspections ..	1508	54
Number of Special Inspections ..	920	6
Total ..	2428	60

**Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year ended
31st December, 1969.**

[These Tables include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of those pupils which it was found advisable to keep under medical observation (O)]

Table A—Periodic Inspections at L.E.A. Schools

De- fect Code No.	Classification of Defects and Diseases	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	42	37	24	9	80	39	146	85
5	Eye—								
	Vision	69	235	27	9	132	130	228	374
	Squint	34	16	—	1	9	8	43	25
	Other	7	7	—	2	2	8	9	17
6	Ear—								
	Hearing	7	121	—	1	3	99	10	221
	Otitis Media ..	5	73	1	11	2	24	8	108
	Other	1	7	1	1	—	1	2	9
7	Nose and Throat	26	98	3	10	16	67	45	175
8	Speech	16	23	—	—	6	6	22	29
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	22	—	—	1	7	1	29
10	Heart	3	15	2	4	4	18	9	37
11	Lungs	25	46	1	1	15	44	41	91
12	Developmental—								
	Hernia	6	18	—	3	2	7	8	28
	Other	15	137	6	29	30	222	51	388
13	Orthopaedic—								
	Posture	2	9	1	2	5	12	8	23
	Feet	15	29	—	35	19	33	34	97
	Other	15	56	1	8	6	35	22	99
14	Nervous System—								
	Epilepsy	1	3	2	1	5	4	8	8
	Other	2	23	—	1	10	18	12	42
15	Psychological—								
	Developmental	1	6	—	—	20	4	21	10
	Stability	13	113	2	—	48	79	63	192
16	Abdomen	1	13	2	—	—	11	3	24
17	Other	3	8	3	1	11	10	17	19

**Table B—Special Inspections
at L.E.A. Schools**

De- fect Code No. (1)	Classification of Defects and Diseases (2)	Special Inspections	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)
4	Skin	25	1
5	Eye—		
	Vision	51	5
	Squint	1	—
	Other	1	1
6	Ear—		
	Hearing	111	73
	Otitis Media ..	37	2
	Other	15	—
7	Nose and Throat	59	8
8	Speech	14	4
9	Lymphatic Glands	1	—
10	Heart	3	1
11	Lungs	6	2
12	Developmental—		
	Hernia	1	—
	Other	12	7
13	Orthopaedic—		
	Posture	3	—
	Feet	5	—
	Other	8	—
14	Nervous System—		
	Epilepsy	—	1
	Other	4	—
15	Psychological—		
	Developmental	32	4
	Stability	20	5
16	Abdomen	3	4
17	Other	4	4

**Table C—Inspections
at Non-L.E.A. Schools**

Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)
6	7	—	—
10	1	2	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	1	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
4	2	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
2	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
1	3	—	—
—	1	1	—
—	2	—	—
1	5	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—
2	4	—	—

(4) TREATMENT

CHURCHMAN HOUSE CLINICS

A clinic is held by a School Medical Officer every Monday morning at Churchman House. This enables School Medical Officers to refer cases from medical inspection so that they can be followed up in more detail than is possible at a school medical inspection.

A special clinic for bed-wetters is also held weekly.

In addition, school children with minor ailments are seen each morning at headquarters by the School Nurse.

ENURESIS CLINIC

The Enuresis Clinic for children who wet the bed is now firmly established as a necessary and worthwhile part of the School Health Service. The clinic is held weekly at the Health Department, and during the year 77 children were seen, children being referred mainly by family doctors, school medical officers and from hospital out-patient clinics.

The basis of treatment is the alarm unit which wakens the child as soon as he or she starts to wet the bed. In addition, a few simple rules and general advice on the attitude to be adopted towards the child are given to the parents. Children are examined at their first attendance at the clinic and, where it appears that further investigation is required, they are referred to the appropriate specialist with the consent of the family doctor.

During 1969, the alarm unit has been loaned to 59 children, and the following is a statistical summary for the year:—

Year of Birth and Sex		No. Discharged	No. Defaulted	No. Discontinued (Not Improved)	No. under Observation at Year End	Total
1964	M	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1963	M	5	—	—	—	5
	F	—	—	—	1	1
1962	M	3	—	1	3	7
	F	2	—	—	—	2
1961	M	5	—	3	2	10
	F	1	—	—	2	3
1960	M	7	—	1	4	12
	F	2	1	1	—	4
1959	M	3	—	1	1	5
	F	1	—	—	—	1
1958	M	2	—	1	1	4
	F	—	—	—	1	1
1957	M	5	—	—	1	6
	F	2	—	—	—	2
1956	M	2	—	—	1	3
	F	3	—	—	1	4
1955	M	2	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1954	M	1	—	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1953	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—
1952	M	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1
Totals M		35	—	8	15	58
F		12	1	1	5	19

The table above shows the results for the year under review. Some children respond to treatment in a matter of a week or so, some need to use the alarm for over a month before a cure is effected, and others we do not seem to be able to help at all, although in some

of these cases an improvement is obtained. From the table which follows below this latter is something of the order of 24%. Experience suggests that the primary bed-wetter, constantly wet and with no serious emotional disorder, is most likely to respond to the alarm which we have now been using since May, 1961. This is the child in whom bed-wetting is primarily a habit disorder, where for some reason training at the usual age has been ineffective.

Age at issue of Alarm	Dry	Improved	Not Improved
5	3	—	—
6	5	—	—
7	2	1	2
8	11	2	5
9	2	1	1
10	2	—	2
11	3	—	1
12	4	4	1
13	3	—	—
14	—	1	2
15 and over	1	—	—
Total	36 (61.0%) (27 boys 9 girls)	9 (15.3%) (8 boys 1 girl)	14 (23.7%) (11 boys 3 girls)

The table above records individual children who have used the alarm during 1969, of whom 8 boys and 3 girls had become dry after using the alarm on a previous occasion but later relapsed. Of these, 2 boys and 1 girl again became dry after the second issue, the condition of 1 boy was improved, and of 5 boys and 2 girls unimproved.

Also included are 3 boys and 2 girls who, having made little or no progress after using the alarm on a previous occasion, were given a further trial when older. Of these, 2 boys and 2 girls became dry after the second issue and the condition of 1 boy was not improved.

Enquiries made during the year of 46 children, three months after having discontinued using the alarm unit, revealed that 21 were still dry, 18 were wetting occasionally, and 7 were wet most

nights. In the case of the latter, further attendance at the clinic was invited.

In the case of 23 children, twelve months after ceasing to use the alarm unit, 18 were still dry and 5 were wetting occasionally.

DISTRICT MINOR AILMENT CLINICS

Weekly sessions are held at schools situated in various parts of the city.

The following is a summary of the defects treated:—

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
Ringworm of the Head	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	—	—	2	2
Scabies	15	—	1	16
Acne	2	—	13	15
Warts (excluding Plantar Warts) ..	19	54	28	101
Plantar Warts.. ..	202	348	18	568
Minor Injuries ..	4	49	—	53
Septic Sores	1	31	1	33
Other Skin Diseases ..	15	20	62	97
Blepharitis	—	—	2	2
Conjunctivitis.. ..	—	—	2	2
Other Minor Eye Defects	—	2	1	3
Otorrhoea	—	3	35	38
Other Ear Defects ..	2	—	29	31
Defects of Nose and Throat	—	—	29	29
Enlarged Glands ..	—	—	1	1
Other Defects.. ..	—	16	67	83

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Pupils suffering from defective vision or squint are referred to an Ophthalmic Surgeon by the School Medical Officers. Occasionally cases are referred by General Practitioners through School Health channels.

School Ophthalmic Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department of the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. P. H. Beattie. Normally three sessions are held weekly, viz:—

Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. - Mr. P. J. L. Hunter
Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. - Dr. P. H. Beattie
Thursday at 9.15 a.m. - Dr. W. J. Naunton

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, but the dispensing of spectacles is arranged through the National Health Service.

As considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, orthoptic treatment and investigation is carried out at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

114 sessions were held on our behalf by the Ophthalmic Specialists during the year.

Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint	7
Errors of refraction (including Squint)	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools . .	991
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	53
Total . .	1051
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	
(i) Pupils at L.E.A. Schools . .	375
(ii) Pupils at Non-L.E.A. Schools	20

CARDIAC CLINIC

Facilities exist for the School Health Service to arrange for children to be seen at a Cardiac Clinic held by Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 56 school children (including 8 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

	New Cases	Old Cases
Atrial Septal Defect	—	5
Ventricular Septal Defect	1	12
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	—	1
Pulmonary Stenosis	1	7
Aortic Stenosis	—	5
Fallot's Tetralogy	—	4
Innocent Systolic Murmur	5	9
Coarctation of Aorta	—	3
Cardiomegaly	—	2
Scimitar Syndrome	1	—

52 of these children had no restriction placed on their physical activities and 4 were debarred from competitive sport.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

(a) Treatment of Otitis Media

Children suffering from otitis media come to notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, and with the approval of the family doctor, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-Patient Departments of the Jenny Lind and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment is continued or modified according to his findings.

32 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year, and 4 cases which had recurred.

3 children were treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 35 children are known to have been treated otherwise by general practitioners or hospital specialists.

The following table shows the number of cases known to us of otitis media in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last ten years.

	(a) At Churchman House	(b) At District Clinics	(c) Others of which we know (e.g. General Practitioner, Hospital, etc.)	(d) Total
1969	—	3	35	38
1968	2	—	35	37
1967	1	4	24	29
1966	—	6	36	42
1965	—	3	24	27
1964	1	7	24	32
1963	—	11	19	30
1962	1	12	24	37
1961	—	14	31	45
1960	—	9	47	56

(b) Tonsillectomy 1962—69

The Jenny Lind Hospital tells us monthly of the children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed in the hospital.

The following are the yearly figures thus obtained:

1962	..	..	255	1966	..	..	318
1963	..	..	200	1967	..	..	254
1964	..	..	270	1968	..	..	237
1965	..	..	276	1969	..	..	234

The numbers and ages of the school children who had this operation in 1969 were as follows:—

Age	Boys	Girls	Total
4 Years	4	3	7
5 „	21	29	50
6 „	35	32	67
7 „	35	16	51
8 „	17	12	29
9 „	6	8	14
10 „	4	8	12
11 „	2	2	4
Total	124	110	234

(c) Arrangements for the Ascertainment and Treatment of Children with Defective Hearing

As before, the hearing of school children was checked as part of the routine school medical examination during the first year at school.

The rapid sweep method using a pure tone audiometer was employed.

Any children failing in this test are referred to one of the School Medical Officers for a further testing, and children of other ages about whose hearing ability there is any doubt, are similarly referred.

If the presence of deafness is confirmed, then arrangements are made (with the approval of the family doctor) for the child to be examined by an otologist.

The following table shows the number of children tested audiometrically during the year, and the results obtained:—

	Entrants
No. of children audiometrically tested at school by School Nurses	1923
No. of children referred to School Medical Officer for further test	184
No. referred from previous year	9
No. of children found to be deaf on re-testing:	
—In both ears	75
—In one ear only	30
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on re-testing	68
No. of children awaiting re-testing at end of year	20
	Other Pupils Referred
No. of other children referred to School Medical Officer for testing	154
No. of children found to be deaf on testing:	
—In both ears	44
—In one ear only	18
No. of children whose hearing was found to be within normal limits on testing ..	76
No. of children awaiting test at end of year ..	16

(d) Special Classes for Partially Hearing Children

Two Partially Hearing Units are established in Norwich to help those children most seriously handicapped by deafness. The Junior Unit attached to the Lakenham Junior School, opened in September, 1956, caters for such children between 7 and 11 years, and the Infant Unit opened in April, 1968, attached to Lakenham Infant School, is for the younger children.

All children in the Infant Section suffer from a serious hearing impairment. They wear individual body-worn hearing aids and, in addition, have been loaned stronger amplifiers with independent headsets and microphones which the parents are trained to use at home. Although the degree of deafness varies, all have communication problems, retarded language development and speech defects. The very necessary concentrated training available in the Partially Hearing Unit is already resulting in marked progress.

In both Units the aim is to give the benefit of specialised teaching, using modern technical aids within the socialising and stimulating environment of a normal hearing school, and every opportunity is taken to integrate the deaf children in the normal school activities.

At the end of the year 12 boys and 5 girls were in full-time attendance at these Units including 4 boys by arrangement with other Local Education Authorities.

Other children with known hearing defects, some of them using hearing aids, are visited from time to time at their local schools by the Teacher of the Deaf, or in the case of the very young child, at home. The early ascertainment and training of the very young deaf child, and their parents, is of vital importance. A late start (and that means later than 2 years of age) may result in a retardation of communication and a maladjustment which can never be overcome.

A Teacher of the Deaf also assists at the Consultants Clinic at the Jenny Lind Hospital. Infant and pre-school children may need to be seen at home several times, to be conditioned for diagnostic testing.

Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of Cases known to have been dealt with
Received Operative Treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	56
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	234
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	17
Received other forms of treatment ..	98
Total ..	405
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) In 1969	5
(b) In previous years	47

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

Children suffering from orthopædic defects are referred by the School Medical Officers from school medical inspections, school clinics, etc., and are seen (with the approval of the family doctor) by the Orthopædic Surgeons at their out-patients clinics at the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals. The initial appointments are sent to the parents through the School Health Service and the Orthopædic Specialists report on all new cases seen. Treatment such as the supply of surgical boots and instruments, and the wedging of footwear, is arranged by the specialists through the Hospital Service.

19 children attending Primary Schools and 8 attending Secondary Schools were referred during the year as new cases, and 8 Primary School Children and 12 Secondary School Children continued treatment from the previous year.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the children seen by the Specialists:—

Diagnosis	New Cases attending		Old Cases attending		Total Cases attending	
	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools	Prim-ary Schools	Second-ary Schools
Faulty Posture ..	3	3	—	2	3	5
Flat Foot	1	1	—	—	1	1
Pes Cavus	1	1	—	—	1	1
Intoeing	2	—	—	—	2	—
Genu Valgum ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Spastic Paralysis ..	3	—	3	3	6	3
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Paralysis	—	—	—	3	—	3
Osteochondritis ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip Joint ..	—	—	1	1	1	1
Torticollis	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fractures etc. ..	2	2	—	—	2	2
Miscellaneous ..	5	—	4	1	9	1
Totals ..	19	8	8	12	27	20

Orthopædic and Postural Defects

	Number of Cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	47
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	32
Total ..	79

RINGWORM

No new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were notified by the Hospital Authority during the year in children attending schools in Norwich.

UNCLEANLINESS

Children at school are examined periodically for uncleanliness. Any child whose person or clothing is found to be in a verminous or filthy condition is immediately excluded from school (except in the case of a first offence where the condition is a very slight one), and a notice acquainting the parent of the position is posted on the same day.

This notification is followed up as soon as possible by a home visit from the Health Visitor who advises the parent on the best method of cleansing and endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination.

A certificate of fitness has to be obtained either from the family doctor, or from the Medical Officer or Nurse at the nearest Minor Ailments Clinic before the child is permitted to return to school.

Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by the School Nurses and other authorised persons	52511
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
(i) by School Nurses, etc.	77
(ii) by Medical Officers	Nil
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued:—	
(1) Under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944	Nil
(2) Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933	5
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued under Section 54(3) of the Education Act, 1944 ..	Nil
(e) Number of individual pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	3
(f) Number of individual pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	42
(g) Number of individual pupils cleansed by parents	32

Of the total school child population 0·38% were found during the year to have verminous heads.

No children were excluded on account of uncleanness of clothing during the year.

With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools, 73 tubes of insecticidal hair preparation were issued during the year from the Department free of charge to parents.

SPEECH THERAPY

At the end of the year two Speech Therapists were employed by the local Education Authority for a total of nineteen sessions weekly, a full-time Speech Therapist having been appointed in February to fill the vacancy which had existed since the previous August.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the Health Visitors, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by Hospital Consultants and Family Doctors.

The following table shows the diagnosis of the 283 school children and 17 children under school age treated during the year:—

Diagnosis	No. of New Cases Treated	No. of Old Cases Treated	Total Cases Treated	% of all types of Cases Treated	Discharged as cured (by defect)	
					No.	%
Stammer ..	14	23	37	12.3	5	13.5
Cleft Palate ..	1	6	7	2.3	—	—
Spastic	—	2	2	0.7	—	—
Dyslalia ..	40	43	83	27.7	29	34.9
Nasal Speech ..	3	2	5	1.7	—	—
Delayed Speech	46	37	83	27.7	9	10.8
Sigmatism ..	20	20	40	13.3	18	45.0
Indistinct or fast Speech ..	3	6	9	3.0	5	55.5
Other	21	13	34	11.3	6	17.6

At the end of the year 179 cases were attending the Centres for treatment, and 90 other cases were under observation.

A total of 3,853 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 186 by children under school age.

A close liaison exists between the Speech Therapist and Head Teachers, the Teacher for the Deaf, the Child Guidance Clinic and School Medical Staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The Consultant Psychiatrist is Dr. C. D. Roberts.

During the year 101 Primary, 73 Secondary and 10 Special School children and 26 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) were treated at the Clinic, which is held at premises formerly the Philadelphia Infant School, Aylsham Road.

138 clinics were held, the total number of attendances made being 3,225.

A break-down of the age-groups represented is as follows:—

Age-group	New Cases	Cases Carried Forward or re-referred	Total
Pre-School (2-5 years)	12	3	15
Primary School (5-11 years)	31	70	101
Secondary School (11-16 years)	23	50	73
Special School (6-16 years)	6	4	10
Others (Independent, Direct Grant and Boarding Schools, and late Adolescents)	4	7	11
Total ..	76	134	210

The supervised transport arrangements inaugurated during the past year have led to a significant increase in the treatment of pre-school children. A total of 76 new cases were seen, having been referred from many different sources. An analysis of the sources of referral and the symptoms for which they were referred is given in the tables below:—

Source	No. of New Cases Referred
School Psychological Service (Teaching and Medical Staff, etc.)	27
Parents and Guardians	6
General Practitioners	25
Hospital Consultants	8
Juvenile Court	3
Children's Officer	5
Probation Officer	1
N.S.P.C.C.	1
	76

Reason for Referral	Boys	Girls	Total
Nervous Disorders (Fears, unsociability, moodiness, etc.) ..	4	5	9
Habit Disorders (Sleep, movement and speech disorders, incontinence, etc.)	8	6	14
Behaviour Disorders (Beyond control, stealing, truancy, Unmanageableness, etc.)	27	12	39
Juvenile Delinquency	4	—	4
Educational Difficulties (Daydreaming, school failure, etc.) ..	1	1	2
Diagnostic Assessment (Appraisal of subnormal behaviour, special placements, etc.).. .. .	5	3	8
	49	27	76

The greatest concentration of referrals was in the category of behaviour disorders, and many of these children reflect delinquency tendencies.

During the year the usual close liaison between the Clinic and the Juvenile Court was maintained and 24 cases were reported on for the information of the Magistrates. All Norwich children remanded to Bramerton Home are the subjects of reports by the Clinic staff.

The Clinic continues to operate on a basis of three half day sessions (Tuesday morning and afternoon and Friday afternoon) per week.

An average afternoon Clinic carries 30-35 children in treatment who are in an acute state of disturbance as well as new case interviews and continuous casework with parents and children.

The average attendance at the morning session is 20 children who are at "convalescent" stage in their treatment.

The Health Visitors attend the Clinic Conferences in rota, and the Speech Therapist also continues her long association with the Clinic.

During the year, the Clinic was also visited by a wide range of trainee staff including psychiatric juniors, psychiatric nurses, probation officers, teachers, Youth Employment and Child Care students.

(5) SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

The Principal School Dental Officer reports:—

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The aim of the School Dental Service is to provide a Dental inspection for each child in the local authority schools each year, and when possible two inspections a year at infant schools.

Treatment should follow when necessary including instruction in oral hygiene and dental health.

1967 was the last year when this aim was fulfilled. Since then due to the loss of dental staff, the number of children inspected dropped 33% in 1968 and 36% in 1969 based on the school population at the beginning of 1969.

Other treatment fell correspondingly in 1968 and again in 1969, except for extractions, the figure for which was almost the same for both these years. 2,003 teeth were extracted of which 383 were permanent teeth. Not a very bright reflection on the dental condition of the schoolchildren.

Probably this is only a small proportion of the number of teeth extracted for children by city dentists during the year.

It would seem that as people will not change their dietary habits, a measure such as the fluoridation of water supplies is the only way to reduce the enormous amount of pain and suffering caused by dental decay.

Dental Staff

Mr. A. M. Wilson, School Dental Officer, left on 31st January to take up a more senior appointment. It had not been possible to fill this vacancy by the end of the year.

Two dental officers besides the chief officer were employed during the year and three dental surgery assistants.

Prosthetic and orthodontic work was sent to a dental laboratory in the city as in previous years.

Equipment

During the year the following equipment was purchased:—

3 Dental Operating Lamps. One for Tuckswood Clinic and two for Unthank Road Clinic.

1 X-ray machine for use at Unthank Road.

3 Aspirators—one each at Tuckswood, Heartsease and Unthank Road Clinics.

Clinics

The waiting room and passage floors at Unthank Road were tiled.

**Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority during
the year ended 31st December, 1969**

(a) Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit	1498	893	73	2464
Subsequent visits	1623	2056	99	3778
Total visits	3121	2949	172	6242
Additional courses of treatment commenced	92	37	2	131
Fillings in permanent teeth ..	1116	2338	157	3611
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	1670	137	—	1807
Permanent teeth filled	868	2041	144	3053
Deciduous teeth filled	1499	127	—	1626
Permanent teeth extracted ..	79	276	28	383
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	1248	372	—	1620
General Anaesthetics	489	173	15	677
Emergencies	101	57	6	164

Number of pupils X-rayed	110
Prophylaxis	196
Teeth otherwise conserved	519
Number of teeth root filled	—
Inlays	—
Crowns	2
Courses of treatment completed	1864

(b) Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	59
New cases commenced during year	30
Cases completed during year	7
Cases discontinued during year	9
No. of removable appliances fitted	30
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	10

(c) *Prosthetics*

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	9	3	15
Number of dentures supplied ..	3	11	3	17

(d) *Anaesthetics*

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 70

(e) *Inspections*

(a) First inspection at school	Number of pupils ..	11752
(b) First inspection at clinic.	Number of pupils ..	1195
Number of (a)+(b) found to require treatment ..		8158
Number of (a)+(b) offered treatment		5627
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic..	.. ..	147
Number of (c) found to require treatment		120

(f) *Sessions*

Sessions devoted to treatment	1183
Sessions devoted to inspection	132
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education by School Dental Officers	1

(g) *Children under 5 years of age who attend no school*

First visit	72
Subsequent visits	51
Total visits	123
Additional courses of treatment commenced	1
Fillings	89
Teeth filled	78
Teeth extracted	52
General Anæsthetics	19
Emergencies	7
Number of patients X-rayed	1
Prophylaxis.. .. .	—
Teeth otherwise conserved	16
Courses of treatment completed	41

(6) INFECTIOUS DISEASES
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1969

SCHOOL OR SCHOOL GROUP	Number on Roll at end of Year	Diphtheria			Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whoop- ing Cough	Food Poison- ing	Resp. T.B.	Non- Resp. T.B.	Dysen- tery	Jaundice	Ac. Polio- myelitis	
		Cases	Carriers	Contacts Excluded									Cases	Contacts Excluded
Alderman Jex ..	413	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Angel Road ..	621	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Avenue Road ..	636	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bignold ..	397	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Blackdale ..	309	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Bull Close ..	181	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Catton Grove ..	712	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cavell ..	274	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clarkson ..	330	—	—	—	1	21	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colman Road ..	797	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crome/Stuart ..	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Earlham/Bluebell	966	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
George White ..	429	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gurney Henderson	802	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heartsease ..	1480	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakenham ..	1482	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larkman Lane..	677	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mousehold Avenue	191	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nelson Street ..	232	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—
Norman and Dowson ..	1157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Earlham	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Park ..	225	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
St. Augustine's..	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Amongst children attending Private Schools 2 cases of Scarlet Fever and 1 of Jaundice were notified.

In addition 1 case of Dysentery and 1 of Scarlet Fever were notified among city children attending county schools.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was again offered to all 13-year-old school children, and older school children not already vaccinated.

77.61% (75.8% in 1968) parents of 13-year-old children gave their consent.

The findings during the year were as follows:—

	No.	Heaf Tests Positive	%	No. Vaccinated with B.C.G.
13-year-old children	664	22	3.5	606
Older school children	630	24	4.0	572

The positive reactors were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants

During the year Heaf tests have continued to be carried out at the time of the first routine school medical inspection, of all entrants to Infant Schools whose parents have given written permission for this to be done.

The parents are informed by letter of the result, and particulars of those children who are positive reactors are given to the Chest Physician for following-up.

The number of tests carried out during the year and the results obtained were as follows:—

No. of Entrants Examined	No. Heaf Tested	No. whose parents declined	No. of Negative Reactors	No. of Positive Reactors	No. absent at time of Reading
2035	1583	452	1514	59	10

Of the 59 children who gave positive reactions 35 were from families already known to the Chest Physician, having previously had B.C.G. vaccination, and 24 were found to be normal after investigation.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

During the year 73 school children were given a course of 3 doses, and 1401 were given the fourth dose. Oral vaccine was used.

Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination was continued in 1969 but there was a shortage of vaccine for most of the year.

The age-groups dealt with were:—

Year of Birth:	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-5	Others under 15	Total
No. Vaccinated:	—	106	181	113	171	341	912

(7) HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The following table shows the number of boys and girls in each category, and the type of school at which each was in attendance in December, 1969.

Pupils suffering from more than one handicap have been classified under the major handicap.

Category	Handicap	At Special School				At Ordinary School		At Home		Total	
		Residential		Day		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls						
A	Blind Pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B	Partially Sighted Pupils	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
C	Deaf Pupils	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
D	Partially Hearing Pupils	2	1	2	1	68a	48a	—	—	72	50
E	Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	3	—	74	59	12b	5b	5	4	94	68
F	Pupils suffering from Severe Epilepsy	—	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	3	7
G	Maladjusted Pupils	2	1	1	1	2c	1	—	—	5	3
H	Physically Handicapped Pupils	1	—	14	10	1	1	4e	3e	20	14
I	Pupils suffering from Defective Speech	—	—	1	—	89	41	—	—	90	41
J	Delicate Pupils	1	—	12f	9	—	1d	1e	1e	14	11
	Total ..	12	4	104	81	175	102	10	8	301	195

- (a) Insufficiently deaf to require education at a Special School. Includes 8 boys and 5 girls attending Special Class for Partially Hearing Pupils.
- (b) Includes 10 boys and 3 girls on waiting list for admission to Special School of appropriate type.
- (c) At Hostel for Maladjusted Children.
- (d) At Hostel for Diabetic Children.
- (e) Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.
- (f) Includes 1 boy on register of special day school, but temporarily being taught by the Visiting Teacher at the end of the year.

(a) RESIDENTIAL SPECIAL SCHOOLS

The following table shows the Residential Special Schools, Hostels, and Hospital Special Schools at which Norwich children were in attendance in December, 1969:—

Handicap	No. of Norwich Pupils in attendance at end of year		Name of Special School or Hostel
	Boys	Girls	
Blind	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	2	—	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
Deaf	—	1	E. Anglian School, Gorleston.
	1	—	Royal School for the Deaf, Derby.
Partially Hearing	2	—	Tewin Water School, Welwyn, Herts.
	—	1	Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex.
Educationally Sub-normal ..	1	—	Besford Court School, Worcester.
	1	—	Ashley Downs School, Lowestoft, Suffolk.
	1	—	St. John's School, Kemp Town, Brighton, Sussex.
Epileptic	—	1	Lingfield School, Surrey.
Maladjusted	1	—	Royal Russell School, Croydon, Surrey.
	1	—	Heanton School, Barnstaple, Devon.
	—	1	All Hallows School, Ditchingham, Norfolk.
	1	—	Colne Cottage Hostel, Norfolk.
	1	—	Morley Hall Hostel, Norfolk.
Physically Handicapped ..	1	—	Thomas de la Rue School.
Defective Speech	—	—	—
Delicate	1	—	Eden Hall, Bacton, Norfolk.
	—	1	Curruthers Corfield House.

(b) DAY SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Educationally Sub-normal Pupils

These are accommodated at the Parkside Special School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils.

46 new cases were mentally examined during the year and 2 re-examinations were made. The following tables show the sources from which the new cases were referred, and the recommendations which were made:—

New cases examined mentally	46
Source: Head Teachers	41
School Health Service	3
Hospital Consultant Staff	2
Re-examinations	2

	Boys	Girls
Recommendations, following examination:		
Special Day School (E.S.N.)	23	12
Special Day School (P.H.)	—	2
Re-examination later (ordinary school mean-time)	3	3
Re-examination later (unfit for school mean-time)	1	2
Unsuitable for Education at School (For Junior Training Centre)	—	2

In addition 15 boys and 8 girls already attending Special (E.S.N.) Schools were brought forward for special examinations, and the following recommendations were made:—

	Boys	Girls
Community Care	12	5
Fit for Employment	2	1
Unsuitable for Education at School	1	2

Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils

Pupils who require special educational treatment because they are physically handicapped or delicate are admitted to the Day Special School at Colman Road, known as The Clare School.

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register at beginning of year	31	22
Number admitted during the year	9	6
Number left during the year	10	6

	Boys	Girls
Fit for ordinary school ..	2	2
Left the City	1	—
Left School for Employment	4	3
Transferred to E.S.N. Special School	1	—
Transferred to Tutorial Centre	—	1
Deceased	2	—

Number on Register at end of year	30	22
---	----	----

Also 5 boys and 7 girls by an arrangement with Norfolk County Education Authority.

Disease or Disability for which admitted	Boys	Girls
1. Respiratory.		
Asthma	5	5
Bronchiectasis	—	1
2. Orthopædic.		
Arthrogryphosis	—	1
Other	2	—
3. Nervous System.		
Cerebral Palsy	3	3
Spina Bifida	2	2
Epilepsy	—	1
Muscular Dystrophy	3	—
Hydrocephalus	1	—
Cerebella Ataxia	1	—

4. Other.

Unsatisfactory General Condition ..	2	2
Congenital Defects	3	1
Behaviour Problems	2	1
Speech Defect	1	—
Partially Hearing	—	1
Haemophilia	2	—
Heart Disease (Congenital)	1	3
Transverse Myelitis	—	1
Ectopic Bladder	1	—
Delicate (resulting from Galactosaemia)	1	—
	—	—
	30	22
	—	—

(c) HOME TUITION

Handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught in their own homes by the Visiting Teachers are examined periodically during the year by a Medical Officer.

In November, 1955, the Education Committee agreed to develop this work in various ways, including the payment of regular visits to the Jenny Lind Hospital for Children, and the Burns Ward of the West Norwich Hospital, by the Teachers.

Children absent or likely to be absent from ordinary school, and at home for a month or more with injuries or non-infectious illness are also considered with a view to home tuition.

At the end of the year 6 boys and 4 girls were being taught in their homes by these Teachers. They were suffering from the following defects:—

Boys: Fracture of Skull (road accident); Scoliosis (post-operative); Septic Arthritis of Hip; Calcification of Femur; Encephalitis following Acute Rheumatism; Chronic Nephritis.

Girls: Multiple Injuries (road accident); Fracture of Femur; Post-Meningitis; Acute Rheumatism.

In addition 8 boys and 5 girls were taught in their homes for short periods during the year. They suffered from the following defects:—

Boys: Osteomyelitis; Medullablastoma (post-operative); Sarcoma Right Femur; Rheumatic Fever; Haemophilia; Bronchiectasis; Upper Respiratory Infection; Gross Maladjustment.

Girls: Head Injury (road accident); Slipped Left Femoral Epiphysis; Asthma; Gross Maladjustment (2 girls).

(8) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

There were ten recorded deaths of children of school age compared with two in the previous year. The causes of death were:—

Boys:

Aged	6 years	Cystic Fibrosis.
„	9 „	Multiple Injuries (Road accident).
„	10 „	Medullablastoma.
„	11 „	Lymphosarcoma.
„	14 „	Sarcoma of Right Femur.
„	14 „	Bronchiectasis.
„	15 „	Medullablastoma.

Girls:

Aged	5 years	Staph. Septicaemia due to Staph. Osteomyelitis.
„	7 „	Acute Glomerulanephritis.
„	13 „	Aplastic Anaemia associated with Ethosuximide therapy.

(9) PROVISION OF MEALS

Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request these. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

School milk is no longer supplied to pupils in grant-aided Secondary Schools, but the quantity of milk per pupil in Primary Schools is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day. At the Clare Special School for Physically Handicapped Children two-thirds of a pint daily is supplied free.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is 61.5 and 52.2% of the total school population (or 84.7% of eligible children) take milk, but these figures mean very little because there is a wide spread between the ages and the two sexes. Unfortunately figures by age and sex are not readily available.

The Welfare Foods Scheme inaugurated on 1st August, 1947, by the Ministry of Food, provides that one pint of milk daily at reduced price should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.

(10) HOME VISITING

The follow-up arrangements by the Health Visitors, etc., have not been altered during the year. 437 home visits were paid by the Health Visitors in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

439 children were involved in 167 families referred during the year to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Of these, 147 children involved in 61 families were referred by the Local Authority.

(11) FOOD HYGIENE

Every care is taken by the School Meals Staff of the Education Department to bring to the notice of their Kitchen Staff the importance of maintaining a very high standard of hygiene. They are also encouraged to report any significant illness.

During the year 181 entrants to the School Meals Staff were medically screened.

As a precautionary measure, food samples are kept for 48 hours after each meal.

(12) EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS, ETC.

At the request of the Chief Education Officer 116 students, prior to commencing at teacher training college, were medically examined during the year, and 232 newly appointed teachers had a recent chest X-ray report, and where necessary, a full medical examination.

(13) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Byelaws governing the employment of school children provide that within 14 days from the date when employment begins, a certificate from the Principal School Medical Officer has to be produced to and endorsed by the employer, certifying that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health or physical development of the child, and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

During the year 396 examinations were carried out under these byelaws.

VIII.—APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

New cases attending the department numbered 947 compared with 866 in 1968. Syphilis or gonorrhoea accounted for 152 compared with 142 in 1968 and 170 in 1967. The Department of Health and Social Security returns for England and Wales remain static for early infectious syphilis, but show a marked increase in gonorrhoea.

Syphilis

One male resident in Norfolk was treated for early infectious syphilis, acquired outside this area.

Ten cases of late or latent syphilis were treated, 5 resident in Norwich and 5 in Norfolk.

Gonorrhoea

New cases increased from 132 to 141. Male cases accounted for 78 (71) and female 63 (61).

TABLE 1—New cases of Gonorrhoea.

Age	1969		1968	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	—	3	1	8
16—17 ..	3	11	4	15
18—19 ..	11	12	13	10
20—24 ..	30	25	22	15
25 and over ..	34	12	31	12
Total.. ..	78	63	71	60

The 15-19 age group in males was 18% (25%) and in females 41% (55%) of the total cases.

Four male and two female patients failed to respond to standard treatment and required re-treatment.

One male and four female patients were re-infected.

TABLE 2—Residence of New Cases of Gonorrhoea

Age	Norwich		Norfolk		Great Yarmouth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 ..	—	—	—	3	—	—
16—17 ..	2	4	1	7	—	—
18—19 ..	3	9	8	2	—	1
20—24 ..	17	16	12	9	1	—
25 and over ..	23	9	9	3	2	—
Total	45	38	30	24	3	1

Of the male patients 69 % contracted their infection in this area. This indicates a failure in control of Gonorrhoea.

Non-Gonococcal Urethritis

New cases numbered 113 (133).

Other Genital Conditions Requiring Treatment

New cases increased from 277 to 292. This included 56 cases of infestation with pediculosis pubis, 33 male and 23 female.

Trichomonad infection was present in 79 cases.

Conditions Requiring No Treatment

Screening tests were negative in 390 patients (314) of these 212 were male and 178 female.

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